

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

080

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7-8, 1970

Established 1887



Nixon Sets New Goals Of '3 Rs'

Reform, Renewal And Restoration

By Carroll Kilpatrick

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (UPI)—President Nixon proposed today three new Rs for Americans, calling for a new age of reform, restoration and renewal to save the American environment.

Declaring that a "total mobilization" of the nation's resources was needed, he said that "whatever the costs, we are going to do the job." The President announced that he would send to Congress Tuesday a special message on air and water pollution and the acquisition of open spaces.

The message will propose new financing methods to help local communities finance a clean-water program, he said.

Mr. Nixon met here in the Field Museum of Natural History with his cabinet committee on the environment and members of the new environmental council. Also attending were the governors of Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois, who announced after the meeting that they would form a consortium of university and state officials to fight pollution.

Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie of Illinois said: "A major scientific effort like the Manhattan project should be launched in the Midwest to marshal all available resources and talents to save our environment." The Manhattan project was established during World War II to develop the atomic bomb.

Some scientists are so disturbed by the pollution of Lake Michigan that they say it is threatened by eutrophication—an aging process by which a lake ultimately solidifies and disappears.

The President said Lake Michigan is not yet polluted to the extent Lake Erie is but that urgent measures must be taken to restore it. He described Lake Erie as "a dead sea."

Scientists at the Field Museum, commenting on the sudden interest of the President and the press in preserving the environment, said they welcomed the attention but thought the problem was more serious and more complex than the public recognized.

Deadly Effects
The hidden effects of pollution are deadly and long-lasting, including genetic damage to living things," Dean Collier, chief curator of anthropology, said.

He warned that the basic cause of pollution is over-population. "No amount of effort to abate pollution will succeed if population is not controlled," Mr. Collier said.

Rainer Zangler, chief curator of geology, warned that pollution of air, water and land "has reached global proportions and has already seriously affected the ecological check and balance system that governs life on our planet."

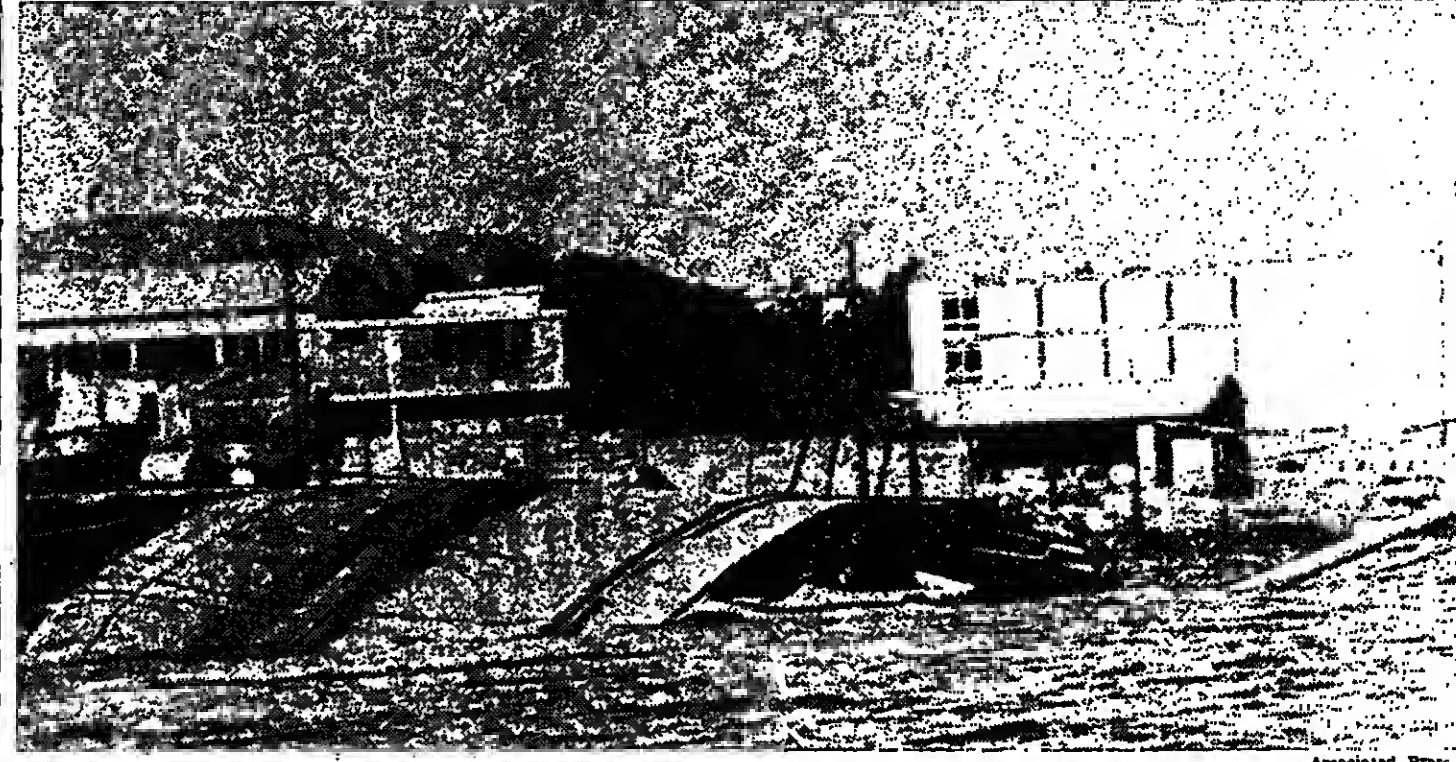
The President said that in order to do the job properly "we have got to do some things about this country and I would like to give you three new Rs: first, this... must be an age of reform, reform of our governmental institutions, bringing them up to date into the 20th century so that we can deal with our problems."

"Second, this must be an age of restoration, restoring the natural resources of this country in which the air is filled with smog, the water is polluted and our parks are desolate because we don't do the right planning."

"Finally, I hope we can make this an age of renewal in which we reinvigorate the spirit of the American people."

After meeting with the governors, the President said that two federal bills, "The Clean Air Act" and "The Clean Water Act," would be introduced.

Egyptians Claim Frogmen Sink 2 Israeli Naval Ships in Elath



An Israeli naval vessel on its side in Elath harbor after a mine attack by Arab frogmen tore a hole in it.

U.A.R. Craft Is Lost in Retaliation

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Egyptian frogmen made their way into Israel's southern port of Elath early today and sank two military vessels being readied for an assault operation, the United Arab Republic's military spokesman reported.

The Egyptian intelligence service had learned "all the details" of Israeli plans for an attack involving the two craft, the spokesman said. One vessel was described as a craft for troops and equipment and the other as a transport for tanks and armored vehicles.

Both vessels were said to have sunk within minutes after the explosion of mines attached to their hulls. The spokesman said the commandos had returned safely from their mission.

It was the second penetration of Elath harbor by Egyptian naval commandos. Last November a detachment of frogmen damaged two Israeli vessels, which, according to Cairo spokesmen, had been used in September for an assault on the western shore of the Gulf of Suez.

The Israeli said one supply ship was sunk in the Elath attack and another naval boat damaged and beached, but that no one was hurt. Later the Israelis attacked the Egyptian Gulf of Suez ports of Harghah and Safage and sank an Egyptian boat. A Cairo spokesman said two Israeli Mirage fighters were shot down in the attack, but this was denied by the Israelis.

Raiders Continue
The Cairo military spokesman said Egyptian fighter bombers also continued daily raids today against the Israeli despite appeals by the United States, Britain and France for a restoration of the cease-fire instituted after the six-day war in June, 1967.

The fighter-bombers were reported to have struck at Israeli command posts, military positions and tank concentrations in the Sinai peninsula along the southern sector of the Suez Canal.

Direct hits were scored on the targets and all the Egyptian planes returned safely, the spokesman reported. In retaliation, the spokesman said, Israeli Phantom fighters attacked targets at Tel el-Khadr, northeast of Cairo, and near Asyut, on the middle Nile, about 150 miles south of Cairo.

At Tel el-Khadr, two buildings were said to have been hit and three civilians and two soldiers wounded. At Asyut, the spokesman said, some buildings were hit and three civilians injured.

[From El Qantara, near the Suez Canal in Israeli-occupied Sinai, Louis B. Fanning of the Los Angeles Times reported that Israeli aircraft bombed targets west of the canal for six hours. The Egyptians did not retaliate in the northern canal area, he reported, but one of the Egyptian raids to the south put a United Nations observation post at the south end of Little Bitter Lake out of commission.]

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Damage Award For Jet Noise Totals \$1 Million

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Nearly 800 house-owners around Los Angeles International Airport have been awarded \$1 million by a court here for damage to and depreciation of their homes as a result of jet noise.

Superior Court Judge Bernard Jefferson, in awarding the damages yesterday, said: "Jets are a necessity and some inconvenience and annoyance must be tolerated by urban dwellers. But there is a limit to the annoyance and damage from aircraft noise which residents must tolerate and bear without compensation."

The court found that the noise from the airport had caused a significant decrease in the value of the homes. The court also found that the noise had caused a significant decrease in the quality of life of the residents. The court awarded damages of \$1 million to the plaintiffs.

Russians Believed to Possess Satellite-Destroyer Spacecraft

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—American and British space experts believe that the Soviet Union has built and successfully tested a satellite capable of intercepting and destroying other orbiting spacecraft.

From tracking data gathered on Soviet spacecraft and from secret intelligence reports these experts have deduced that 18 months ago the Russians launched an "interceptor-destroyer" satellite, officially named Cosmos-948, which homed in on two other members of the Cosmos class, 249 and 252, and destroyed them.

The U. S. Air Force prepared plans for such a satellite 11 years ago but the United States is not believed to have such an orbital attack system in operation. The Air Force does have some Thor missiles in the Pacific that are capable of being fired at satellites. They have the disadvantage, however, of a limited range, perhaps 150 miles. Thus, for the rockets to reach their targets, the targets would have to fly directly above the missile sites, or quite near them.

Many Missile Sites
This means that an effective defense against satellites built on the ground would have to have many missile-launching sites throughout the world. In addition, such ground-based missiles would need a long range since it would be possible to maneuver a satellite into orbits 1,000 miles or more above the earth.

Air Force radar, which tracks Soviet satellites almost from the moment they leave their launching pads, originally saw the two Cosmos target satellites and their carrier rockets in orbit. According to officially published reports, the satellites were destroyed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

British Troops, Police Clash With Londonderry Catholics

After Paisley Speaks

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Feb. 6 (AP)—Armed British troops and police clashed with Catholic civil rights demonstrators in the Bogside district of Londonderry tonight after a mob hurled rocks at the soldiers.

Scuffles between troops and demonstrators turned into a riot, and the troops retreated from the district under a hail of rocks.

The violence erupted after the militant Protestant leader the Rev. Ian Paisley had addressed 1,500 supporters at a meeting inside Londonderry's Guildhall.

Mr. Paisley's meeting had gone quietly, although a crowd of Catholics gathered outside the Guildhall singing civil rights songs.

Worst Since August
The violence was the worst since the August flare-up when Royal Ulster Police and demonstrators battled with guns and smoke-bombs in Londonderry.

Armed British troops entered the Bogside for the first time since they took over their security duties in Londonderry last year.

First reports said four soldiers were injured by rocks and bottles. About 3,000 British troops had moved into Londonderry today on the eve of nationwide civil rights demonstrations.

The troops were called here as the Rev. Paisley gathered militant Protestants for a rally tonight in Guildhall Square in the middle of this predominantly Roman Catholic city.

A military spokesman said that troops were stopping all cars and searching them.

"We're looking for firearms, petrol bombs. We're expecting trouble tonight and we don't want the city blown up," a British soldier said.

Soldiers on Duty
Soldiers stood on every street corner and in every alley, armed with rifles, automatic weapons and baton.

Mr. Paisley recently warned that his followers would stop Roman Catholic civil rights demonstrations this weekend if police did not.

Children in the Catholic crowd of about 2,000 outside the Guildhall shook their fists and yelled, "Kill Paisley." British troops arrested one youth and detained another boy of eight but reported no serious incidents.

Local authorities assisted the troops in holding back the Catholics when the Protestants left the Guildhall meeting.

Security forces were being mobilized throughout Northern Ireland today. All police leave was canceled. Civil rights leaders have planned huge sit-down protests tomorrow in at least eight cities in a showdown with the government over the new Public Order Law which was enacted yesterday.

Meanwhile, in Belfast a band of more than 150 Roman Catholic students today left a vacant house that they had occupied for 24 hours to protest the Public Order Law.

The students took down banners they had strung from the windows of the three-story house, packed their sleeping bags and left exactly 24 hours after they had smashed their way in to protest the law.

Before leaving, the students, about half of whom were girls, swept out the house and repaired the door they had smashed upon entry.

Izvestia Says Israel Is on Brink of War

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia today called on all peace-loving countries to take "the most urgent measures" to end what it called Israeli "military escalation" against Egypt and other Arab states.

"Israel is openly balancing on the brink of a big war," a commentary in Izvestia said, "and the situation in that region is fraught with extremely serious consequences."

The commentary, by Vladimir Osipov, was part of a long review of the past month's international scene that was otherwise routine in nature.

Western diplomats familiar with the recent exchange between Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and American, British and French leaders said Izvestia was repeating the "gist" of what Mr. Kosygin had said.

Soviet media, however, have not yet even disclosed that Mr. Kosygin had sent any messages to the Western leaders.

Izvestia ironically printed prominent reports of the meetings that Mr. Kosygin has had this morning with the French and British ambassadors although it did not mention that the ambassadors were delivering their governments' replies to Mr. Kosygin.

President Nixon's reply had earlier been sent to Mr. Kosygin via Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin in Washington.

Arms Embargo
Western diplomatic sources said that the United States and Britain had proposed discussion of an overall arms embargo to the Middle East—a concept turned down repeatedly by the Russians, who have objected to treating the Arab states and Israel on an equal basis.

They have asserted that since Israel committed the "aggression" it was not fair to place an embargo on the Arabs.

Despite the urgent tone of the Izvestia commentary, Western diplomats said they were not alarmed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

International Red Cross Cites Obstacles, Ends Nigeria Relief

GENEVA, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The International Committee of the Red Cross, citing obstacles put in its way by the Lagos government, said today it has decided to withdraw from Nigeria.

"It is now for the Nigerian authorities and Red Cross to complete the work of assistance to the tens of thousands of people still in need," the committee said in a statement.

Committee relief work in Nigeria "came up against various obstacles which the federal government agreed to remove only for a few flights to take medical supplies and foodstuffs and, in one flight, to evacuate some serious casualties [from former Biafra] to Kaduna," it said.

The committee stressed that Lagos, insisting that it control all relief operations, turned down a joint offer by the committee and the League of Red Cross Societies to make transport available.

The committee is a neutral, all-Swiss organization responsible for protecting the Geneva war conventions.

It said it went outside the scope of the conventions to set up in Nigeria and Biafra the highest relief operation of its history. It provided daily assistance to almost a million people in federal territory and 1.5 million in Biafra.

"But in June, 1969, for reasons which it is not for the ICRC to judge, the federal military government's attitude changed," the statement said.

"Following the shooting down of a Swedish aircraft on a mercy flight under ICRC control and responsibility, and when the Nigerian government no longer tolerated night flights to the former secessionist area, the international committee decided to discontinue its night airlift."

Johnson Explains Decision Not to Declare War on Hanoi

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—President Johnson says he asked Congress for a formal declaration of war against North Vietnam because he feared Hanoi would have secret treaties which would bring Communist China and Russia into the war.

Any event, Mr. Johnson said, the Tonkin Gulf Resolution passed by Congress in 1964 gave him the authority he needed by giving him "to do whatever is necessary" to block aggression in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Johnson was speaking in his comments on J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, one of his severest Vietnam critics. The former President said the Arkansas Democrat and every congressional leader fully understood in advance the broad sweep of the resolution but when the going got rough, he (Sen. Fulbright) and others "started looking for the cellar."

Mr. Johnson made the statements in the second in a series of interviews with Columbia Broadcasting System commentator Walter Cronkite. The broadcast, to be aired tonight, was put together from taped conversations between Mr. Cronkite and Mr. Johnson at the LBJ Ranch in Texas last autumn.

In the broadcast, the former President relived the agony of the mounting criticism of his Vietnam policy in 1967 and 1968 which finally led him to remove himself from the 1968 presidential picture in the hopes of healing domestic wounds and convincing Hanoi that he was sincere about peace.

Mr. Johnson said he had hoped his March 31, 1968, broadcast announcement that he would not again seek the presidency, coupled with his declaration that he was halting the bombing of most of North Vietnam, would persuade Hanoi to make some sincere moves toward peace.

Reviewing what has happened since, he said: "Now we haven't made any progress there, and my hopes have faded away, and my dreams have not been realized."

The former chief executive credited former Secretary of State Dean Rusk with being the first to suggest the bombing halt. He also said that Mr. Rusk, criticized by many as an all-out "hawk," was working as well on ideas for "Vietnamizing" the war and trying to find "some negotiating space."

The former President's account of those faithful events did not square entirely with former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford's recollection.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Sen. Fred Harris
Mr. Harris, of Oklahoma, announced his resignation as Senate national chairman, five March 5.

Mr. Harris told a news conference he does not know who will over the leadership of the Senate party.

He said he will do that not only be Senate and on the road, by publishing a book and an article in the months ahead, and undertaking a series of lectures at Harvard University.

Mr. Harris said that he believed Nixon "is getting us out of jam fast enough."

He added that he felt "this administration is equivocating on the demoralizing issues of race, poverty, health and education."

Mr. Harris said that he believed U.S. troops could be withdrawn from Vietnam within 18 months, he said, but he would not say when he would do it. He said he would not say when he would do it.

He said he would not say when he would do it.



TRIFLING FAMILY—Bound by their fidelity as members of Charles Manson's "family," these hippies—in one girl carrying a baby—try to enter the Los Angeles courtroom where he is appearing before trial.

Environment Council Has Doubt on SST

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Three members of the new House Council on Environmental Quality indicated grave doubts today about proceeding with development of the super-transport, because of the potential problems involved.

At a breakfast meeting with Russell L. Train, chairman of the committee, and the other two members, J. P. Macdonald, Robert Cahn, were asked by whether they favored development of the SST.

Train, formerly Under Secretary of the Interior, replied: "I am not sure that the environmental problems of the SST are exceedingly serious and have not been solved."

Macdonald, formerly vice-chancellor for research and graduate affairs at the University of Virginia, said that he had been "told" that some of the problems of the SST, he shared Mr. Cahn's views.

Water Vapor
Cahn, former environmental director for the Christian Science Monitor, said that while the SST fly at subsonic speeds over populated areas, "We don't know the effects on wildlife (of super-speeds) in nonpopulated areas."

Appointees Confirmed
About two hours of affable discussion followed the meeting. The Senate Interior Committee unanimously recommended to the confirmation of the council appointees.

Train said President Nixon and a special environmental committee to Congress in about ten days and will also issue soon an order setting forth the guidelines of the council.

The council was created by the Congress in National Environmental Act passed late last year.

ur winter and spring holidays news!

use with the auto-cruises

your car at no extra charge and use it at the port of call.

February to April the Scanlon comfort will approach the pleasure of "PRINCESSE NHILLO," one of the most beautiful of the Norwegian fleet, cruise from Nice to the Balearic Islands, Madeira, and Canary Islands.

If you desire, you may add to the social pleasures of a cruise the pleasure of making the land excursions in your own car.

one detailed brochure of the "auto-cruises" 1970 of the Jahre Line

pod

'Family' Remains Loyal

Manson Plans Legal Coup to Beat Charges

By Jerry Cohen

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6.—Even in jail, Charles Manson still directs his loyal "family" while he plots a courtroom coup that could get him out from under charges that he directed the Sharon Tate murder.

Until now, Manson has maintained he alone will act in his defense.

But yesterday this appeared to have been a screen to disguise what he really wanted: an opportunity to rail at the Establishment; in pre-trial maneuvering and, more important, to gather himself and his five co-defendants under a common legal shelter.

Manson and the others are charged with murder and conspiracy in the deaths of all or some of the seven victims of two mass slayings last Aug. 9 and 10 in different sections of Los Angeles.

Killed were Miss Tate, the actress; Hollywood men's hair stylist Jay Sebring; coffee house Abigail Folger; Volynsky (Wojciech Frykowski, a companion of "Miss Folger" and Steven Parent, a friend of the caretaker, all slain Aug. 9 at the plush Bel-Air estate; and by Miss Tate and her husband, film director Roman Polanski, who was in Europe at the time. The following night, Leno and Rosemary La Bianca were murdered in their home in a middle-class district 15 miles from the Tate estate.

Cannot Be Convicted
In the case's latest development, Denver attorney Francis Salazar disclosed he is the lawyer Manson has chosen to attempt to execute the legal coup. And, Mr. Salazar told the Los Angeles Times, he is convinced Manson cannot be convicted of the slayings. "Nobody knows as much about the case as I," he said.

Mr. Salazar, widely known in the Midwest for criminal cases he has handled, said he was approached around the first of the year by a Los Angeles intermediary for Manson.

"I wanted to give this matter some thought before I talked with him," Mr. Salazar said. "The big question was whether there would be a conflict of interest between me and one of the co-defendants. And if there would be, which ones I should represent."

The question of conflict is the key to Manson's strategy. After considerable investigation, Mr. Salazar said he arrived at a conclusion that "any surprise many people" that even if he represents all the defendants, there will be no conflict.

When it appears one defendant's testimony or defense can damage another, conflict arises and courts will not allow the attorney to act as an associate to represent more than one client in a combined case—usually.

But there is an exception. Warning to Defendants
If a private lawyer is handling two or more defendants in a case, the judge is required to warn each accused of possible damage to his own defense from the testimony of a co-suspect.

If the co-defendants say they understand the possibility and still want the same lawyer, the judge has no choice but to permit it.

On the surface, it seems hard to believe that any defendant in the Tate case would want to risk joining his defense to any of the others.

This would appear especially true of Susan Atkins, whose testimony before the grand jury implicated Manson and the others in the seven slayings.

But the defendants in this case are unique. Manson's strange hold over his nomadic tribe, in or out of jail, is the reason.

If he can arrange to have the same attorney—or co-operating attorneys—represent all the defendants, there is reason to believe he can block each one from testifying against the others.

And if that happens, the case

against all-particular Manson is badly weakened; the prosecution needs verbal testimony to support its physical evidence.

The prosecution cannot use Miss Atkins' detailed story of the murders, which she gave the grand jury who indicted the suspects as evidence, damning though it was, unless she chooses to repeat it before a trial jury. And Manson appears certain she will elect not to.

Changed Her Story
The clan leader has told more than one person in recent weeks that Miss Atkins had "changed her story." One account quoted him as saying:

"She sent word to me that if I'd get her a good attorney, she'd shut up."

Which is where Mr. Salazar appears to fit in.

He said he probably will not represent Miss Atkins personally but that "she will be represented by a lawyer I am associated with," which seems to indicate that Mr. Salazar will be in control of whether she will take the stand.

Mr. Salazar said that he anticipated personally defending "one or more" of the accused, one of whom he added, may be Manson himself.

Whether Manson's strategy works or not, he is able to indulge in legal gymnastics because his arrest, rather than weakening

his influence among his followers, appears to have strengthened it. "The family is more cohesive than ever," Mr. Salazar said.

The courtroom appearances of Manson attract between 30 and 300 loyalists—mostly young women—during every session.

Manson Loses Pleas
LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Manson today was denied a motion for dismissal of the charges against him and other members of his "family."

Manson pleaded for more time to argue two motions, stating that he has been in solitary confinement.

"Your honor, what I'm contending is that the indictment is illegitimate," he said. "My constitutional rights have been suspended in the county jail. I have no pencil. I told you I just came from solitary confinement. I have no pencil. I have no books."

Judge Malcolm Lucas asked prosecutor Aaron Slovits how he felt about giving Manson additional time and Mr. Slovits said, "I think he's just making a delay."

Manson then was told by the court that his motion for dismissal on grounds of insufficient evidence and a second motion asking for a habeas corpus writ to free him were denied. Judge Lucas told him he must be returned to court Monday for trial setting.

Mitchell's Statement Fails To Reassure News Officials

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Reactions to Attorney General John N. Mitchell's statement yesterday were marked by continued concern in the news media over the vulnerability of the journalists in protecting confidential sources.

Norman B. Isaacs, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, was among those who felt that the current controversy remained unresolved, despite Mr. Mitchell's suggestion that the Justice Department would not insist in obtaining all the material it had demanded from newsmen in a recent series of subpoenas.

Mr. Isaacs, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, said that the society was pressing ahead with a plan to join with any newspaper prepared to resist the disclosure of confidential files in the courts.

Commenting on Mr. Mitchell's remarks in a speech at the University of Kentucky, Mr. Isaacs said:

"It may be helpful for the moment. But I'm of the old school which feels that you can almost never trust the government or politicians about what they're going to do next."

Several executives from some of the news organizations that received subpoenas for unedited files and films in connection with government investigations of radical groups, such as the Black Panther party, expressed doubt that the Justice Department's apparent change of heart represented a real change in policy.

Richard S. Salant, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System news department, said: "Mr. Mitchell's statement is very nice to have but the proof of the pudding will be how much more specific and restrained the government will be and how far it is going to go in trying to protect

newsmen and in taking into account the free flow of information."

Mr. Salant, who strenuously opposed a federal subpoena issued last week for both used and unused portions of a CBS film on the Black Panthers, said he hoped the statement did not simply mean that Justice Department officials in the future would be "more courteous" in their discussions with lawyers representing the news media.

"Glaring Absence"
H. Roger Tatarian, vice-president and news editor of United Press International, said in a statement last night that the recent debate over the subpoenas represented "a reminder to us all of the glaring absence of any guarantee" that a reporter has any legal right to withhold confidential information from the courts.

"The Justice Department's retreat," Mr. Tatarian added, "may diffuse the debate but does not change the fact that the degree to which a newsmen can protect a confidence depends solely on the courtesy, caprice or political sensitivity of the prosecutor's office."

Mr. Tatarian was among several news executives who speculated yesterday about the possibility of federal legislation that would offer immunity to newsmen from having to divulge confidential sources similar to the "shield law" now in existence in some states. These states are Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington.

Risk for Reporters
"Until there is remedial legislation," he said, "reporters will risk fines or prison for insisting that they, like lawyers or doctors, have the right to keep certain things to themselves."

But Wes Gallagher, executive general director of the Associated Press, expressed doubt that "this is the kind of a problem that can be solved through a legislative move."

Mr. Gallagher characterized the attorney general's statement as "a little vague." He said, however, that he hoped it would lead to a change in the recent subpoena policies which, he said, "could destroy news sources all over the country."

Nixon's Pick As Draft Chief May Lose Out

Two Key Senators Oppose Di Bona

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—Opposition within the Senate Armed Services Committee apparently will force President Nixon to drop his plans to name Charles J. Di Bona to head the Selective Service System.

Mr. Di Bona, who was to replace Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, reportedly made a poor impression on senior members of the committee in a recent private meeting with them, largely because of his outspoken support for an all-volunteer army.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, the senior Republican on the committee, told the White House and committee Chairman John Stennis, D. Miss., in a strongly worded letter, that she could not support the proposed nomination.

Sen. Stennis told committee members that he, too, would oppose it.

No Decision Reported
The White House, which announced on Jan. 28 that Mr. Di Bona was the top prospect for the job, said yesterday that no final decision had been made.

Mr. Di Bona said, "I still have the matter under active consideration and it's my understanding that this is the case at the White House."

Congressional sources said, however, that the opposition of Sen. Smith and Sen. Stennis would make Mr. Di Bona's confirmation virtually impossible.

The President's selection of Mr. Di Bona, 70, a former Rhodes Scholar and graduate of the Naval Academy, apparently had ended a lengthy White House search for a successor to the 76-year-old Gen. Hershey, who retires Feb. 16.

Mr. Di Bona heads an independent research firm, Center for Naval Analysis, in Arlington, Va. He served six years in the Navy before resigning as a Lieutenant commander.

Sen. Smith and Sen. Stennis based their opposition primarily on Mr. Di Bona's contention that if he accepted the position, he should be free to speak publicly in favor of replacing the draft with an all-volunteer military system.

Other congressional sources said much of the opposition stemmed from a fear that Mr. Di Bona would be too ardent an advocate of change within the Selective Service System, and thereby disrupt morale among its 4,000 local draft boards, whose 11,000 members average over 60 years in age.

Lindsay Refuses An Invitation to Pompidou Dinner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York has refused an invitation to attend a dinner in honor of President Georges Pompidou, according to reliable sources in New York.

This comes on top of the fact that Lindsay, who served in the White House as assistant secretary for the French, was snubbed by the French president when he visits New York March 2 on the last leg of his forthcoming state trip to the United States.

The mayor's office issued a statement last Friday saying that there had been no official requests for a Pompidou welcome and that none would be given. This was seen as a snub delivered in protest against the French decision to deliver only 100 wreathes to Libya, while maintaining an embargo on 50 jets Israel has already paid for.

The question remained whether the mayor would choose to go in his private capacity to a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to be given by New York's Franco-American friendship groups. Even that has now been ruled out, the sources said.

U.S. Jury Indicts Suspect's Wife in Yablonski Killing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Annette Lucy Gilly was indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury in Cleveland in connection with the slaying of United Mine Workers leader Joseph Yablonski, his wife and daughter, the Justice Department announced.

Mr. Gilly, 39, who earlier was named as a co-conspirator in the case, became the fourth person to be charged in the Yablonski death. Her husband, Paul Eugene Gilly, and two other men were indicted Jan. 29.

She was charged with interfering with the rights of a union member by force or violence, obstruction of justice and conspiring with others to interfere with a union member's rights by force or violence.

FBI director J. Edgar Hoover said Mrs. Gilly was taken into custody shortly after the indictment was returned by the grand jury.

Mr. Gilly, 36, a house painter from East Cleveland, and the other two defendants, Aubrey Wayne Martin, 21, and Claude Edward Vesley, 26, have been in federal custody since they were indicted and arrested.

Cincinnati Strike Ends
CINCINNATI, Feb. 6 (AP).—Striking city workers accepted the city's latest wage offer last night and will return to work at midnight Sunday, ending a 32-day strike that has left garbage piled at curbs and interrupted maintenance of water systems and streets.

Pentagon Colors Missing, Except For Red Face

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—Somebody stole two flags from a main entrance to the Pentagon last weekend.

Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedhelm broke the news to reporters today, saying the matter is under investigation. Asked to explain, he replied: "They're looking for them."

Missing are a U.S. flag and a ceremonial flag of Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor. Mr. Resor's pennant is valued at \$750, Mr. Friedhelm said. The U.S. flag is worth \$50.

The flags, each several feet wide, were removed from their big brass poles. But the thieves left a third flag, representing the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. William C. Westmoreland.

New Autopsy Set at Request Of U.S. on Chicago Panther

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (AP).—The Justice Department requested yesterday an examination of the body of a slain Black Panther party leader for an independent autopsy to aid in a federal grand jury investigation.

Judge Edwin A. Robson of U.S. District Court here said he would issue an order for examination of the body of Fred Hampton, slain Dec. 4 in a police raid.

Federal officials acted because of conflicting conclusions reached in autopsies conducted by a coroner, pathologist and one named by the Panthers.

The coroner's pathologist, George N. Christopoulos, testified at inquest last month that he found no trace of drugs in Mr. Hampton's body.

But Victor Levine, appointed by the Panthers, said his autopsy showed the body contained three times the amount of drugs and only one dose of the sleep-inducing drug, which is a barbiturate.

Mr. Levine, who was not called to testify at the inquest, said the heavy dose of the drug indicated that Mr. Hampton was asleep at the time state's attorney's police raided the apartment in which Mr. Hampton and another Panther were slain, and therefore could have been shot at police.

The coroner's jury, presided over by a special deputy coroner, Martin S. Gerber, ruled after a 12-day inquest that the police shootings of Mr. Hampton, 21, and Mark Clark, 22, of Peoria, were justifiable homicide.

Further attorneys would not permit those arrested in the raid on the apartment to testify during the inquest.

State attorney's police went to the apartment before dawn to look for illegal weapons.

They testified that they were met with gunfire from within the apartment after they announced who they were and sought entry.

Seven other members of the Panther party were arrested during the raid and face a trial on a number of charges.

Mrs. Weissman Sentenced
NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Mrs. Maryann Weissman was sent to jail for 30 days yesterday for exhibiting contempt of court by remarks and behavior that set off a demonstration at the trial of 13 Black Panthers Tuesday.

Supreme Court Justice John M. Murphy pronounced the sentence within 15 minutes after Mrs. Weissman's appearance in court, despite a plea by two attorneys who accompanied her for an adjournment until Monday.

"This is a matter of summary judgment," Judge Murphy declared. "I should have proceeded on the spot when it occurred in court. I am prepared to proceed now."

Mrs. Weissman said she had come to the court "to protest this monstrous, totally incredible frame-up of the young Panther party defendants."

Shaking her finger at Judge Murphy, she cried: "If getting justice is contempt, then so be it."

One Count Dropped Against Lt. Calley
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—The Army today dropped one charge of murder against Lt. William L. Calley Jr., who is facing a general court-martial for the alleged murder of 102 Vietnamese civilians in the hamlet of My Lai.

The dropped charge was that Lt. Calley killed an adult male in Quang Ngai Province of South Vietnam about a month and a half before the alleged My Lai massacre of March 1968. Lt. Calley was originally charged with 109 murders of Vietnamese civilians at My Lai, but seven of these cases have been dropped.

In Federal Aid Debate

Southern Senators Tell North It's Your Turn on School Bias

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—Warning Northern colleagues that "their turn, their time is next," Southern senators yesterday began this winter's second big attack on federal power to desegregate public schools.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D. Miss., led a two-hour defense of two amendments he has introduced to a bill extending and broadening the basic federal aid-to-education programs for another four years.

One amendment would give congressional sanction to freedom of choice, which is what most Deep South school districts now have and want to keep.

It would put Congress at odds with the Supreme Court, which said three years ago that freedom of choice is only valid if it brings about true desegregation, and said

three months ago that school districts must achieve true desegregation right away.

But Sen. Stennis reminded the Senate yesterday that his amendment was not a Southern invention. He took the language straight from a bill the New York Legislature passed and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller signed last year.

Sen. Stennis's second amendment is intended to ensure that federal desegregation pressure will "be applied uniformly in all regions of the United States."

The federal courts and Department of Health, Education and Welfare now distinguish between de jure, or deliberate, and de facto, or inadvertent, school segregation. Only the former is now subject to federal attack, and it is in the South, where schools were once separate by law, that deliberate segregation is easiest to prove.

Sen. Stennis, however, has covered pages of the Congressional Record with HEW statistics showing that there is nearly as much racial isolation in the North and West as in the South, and sometimes more.

His amendment would order HEW to disregard the de jure-de facto distinction, and take steps against "segregation by race in the schools of any state, without regard to the origin or cause."

His theory is that uniform pressure nationwide will quickly mean less pressure everywhere. As he observed yesterday, if Northern school districts become subject to the same pressure as Southern, Northern senators "are going to hear from moms and poppa."

Tension in South
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI).—The desegregation crisis in the South deepened yesterday as racial tension led to the closure of a Louisiana school, and Mississippi's governor, in apparent defiance of federal courts, asked his legislature to re-establish the principle of freedom of choice for students.

In a surprise move, Mississippi's Gov. John Bell Williams said he is recommending legislation to provide that "no student shall be assigned or compelled to attend any school on account of race, color, creed or national origin, or for the purpose of achieving (racial) equality in attendance."

In Tampa, Fla., about 100 demonstrators, most of them Negroes wearing one black glove, paraded in a show of black power to protest against school integration plans which call for the mixing of Negro students to white schools.

Shouting black-power slogans, and "Hell no, we won't go," the demonstrators marched without incident around the Federal Building.

The Louisiana school which closed was Lake Providence High, in East Carroll Parish County. Classes were dismissed indefinitely until tempers cool.

FROM ANTWERP, BELGIUM
the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world: Finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit:

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond house
51, boulevard de la Woluwe
antwerp - Belgium
tel: 3193.04
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

Greece in spring is Greece at its best!



And spring starts early in Greece. Come in time for the colorful Easter celebrations at the end of April or just relax under a blue, sunny sky by a crystal-clear sea that's warm enough to swim in. And while you're about it you might as well stay in hotels where the fine food, superb service and friendly atmosphere will help you derive the utmost enjoyment from your Greek vacation. For the ultimate in luxury by the sea the ASTIR PALACE HOTEL & BUNGALOWS at Vouliagmeni Beach near Athens. Other Astir Hotels in Corfu, Crete, Rhodes, Kamena Vouria spa, etc. Apply to your travel agent or send in the coupon below for details on all 15 Astir Hotels in Greece.

Please send me brochures and rates on all Astir Hotels in Greece

ASTIR HOTEL Co. Name
38 Stadion Street Address
Athens 137, Greece City Country

The Nixon Urban Policy

It might be argued that Daniel Patrick Moynihan's ten-point outline of the Nixon urban policies was more analysis than program. But it was an excellent analysis, the beginning of wisdom, and a springboard from which a genuinely constructive attack upon the problems of the cities might be launched.

Recognizing that the fundamental issue before America is the "poverty and isolation of minority groups," Mr. Moynihan took note of the basic phenomena inhibiting the cities from meeting the necessities of these groups. One was the massive influx of rural groups, uprooted by an agricultural revolution, into urban areas. And another is the lack of a tax base sufficient to cover the costs of adjusting to a mobile minority population.

The flight from the farm is a world-wide problem. It is particularly acute in the United States only because of the rapidity of technological change, and because it affects the minorities most severely.

It is manifestly unfair to expect the cities to cope with what is, in essence, a national situation. Moreover, the American cities are not well adapted to make the necessary adjustments because an antiquated set of political divisions breaks up the metropolitan areas. New York City, for example, is such an area; in ecological terms, it sprawls into three states and any number of county, municipal and village jurisdictions. And because of the diversity of taxing units, it cannot concentrate revenues at the points of greatest need.

Centralization is the most obvious answer. But this has its own grave weaknesses in the light of the profound mistrust of distant authorities which is affecting almost every level of community life, as well as because centralization can be carried (and has been carried) beyond the point of human response of practical efficiency in many cases.

The Nixon program, as enunciated by Mr. Moynihan, calls for greater responsibility by local government, plus voluntary co-operation of autonomous units where this is required. And the federal government, as the most effective tax-gatherer, will make monies available to states, cities and metropolitan groupings.

This is a very difficult task, given the jealousy of the local units, and the social backwardness of many of them—including a number of state governments. It hardly seems likely that the loose system outlined by Mr. Moynihan can be put into effect without a great deal of time-consuming negotiation and some wrist-twisting by courts and governments.

Nevertheless, it is a system, and not simply a collection of ad hoc improvisations, such as has marked the approach to the problems involved hitherto. If it is pressed, and not permitted to languish in a welter of slogans and counter-slogans, if it is backed by cash and determined administrative effort, it does offer the most promising way toward a real grasp of the urban crisis and its solution that has emerged from Washington.



The U.S. Dilemma in Laos

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—The United States today finds itself "damned if it does and damned if it doesn't" in Laos. Communist forces, estimated at 15,000 North Vietnamese regulars plus some 8,000 Lao Liberation Army troops, have been moving into position for what looks like a major assault to recapture the Plain of Jars from the American-backed Royal Lao Army of Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma.

New stories from Vientiane, capital of Laos, that American military forces are advising the government not to risk all-out battle—and defeat—are confirmed here. The rationale is that the Communists probably can roll over Souvanna's forces if they go all out. The American advice is that it would be better to pull out in what would be described as a tactical movement rather than risk a defeat which could demoralize the Royal Army and encourage the Communist cause both in Laos and in neighboring South Vietnam.

But there is another reason heard here. If a stand is made against the Communists on the plain, American air power will be a necessary ingredient. A major use of such American arms would come just at the time the Nixon administration is still fighting to keep secret the degree of American involvement in Laos, as typified by the current rift between the State Department and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee over what part of the transcript of secret hearings on Laos can be made public.

If the United States fails to fully support a government stand on the plain, it will come under fire from Souvanna, who said last October that he has a "tacit agreement" with the United States that it would help to defend his country's independence.

On the other hand, if American air power is fully committed, an outcry from the Senate doves can be expected. On top of all that, the judgment here is that air power alone would not be enough. Furthermore, there is little expectation here that any agreement can be reached to neutralize the area.

A dispatch last week from Vientiane said American military officials feared government forces could be trapped in a situation similar to that in which the French put themselves in 1954 at the climactic battle of Dien Bien Phu in the so-called first Indochina war.

Without Soviet arms, war would not have occurred in 1954 or in 1971. In 1967, Laos Soviet reports of an Israeli mobilization against Syria triggered the Franco-Prussian war of the six-day war. And there would have been peace long since between Israel and its neighbors if the Soviet Union had not re-armed the Arab nations after June, 1967, and supported the Kibbutz policy of "no peace, no negotiations and no recognition."

This process has converted the Arab-Israeli problem from one of local conflict into a threat to NATO, and other national interests of the U.S., and therefore to world peace. A continuation of present trends would threaten the life of Israel and other state interests of the U.S. and its allies, from Morocco to Iran.

Soviet air and naval positions already outflank the main NATO defense area. The space and the resources of the region are of fundamental importance to the commerce, the communications and the safety of the Atlantic alliance, and of nations associated with it.

This development challenges the moral and political obligations implicit in the creation of Israel, and the American policy of support on many occasions since 1949 for the political independence and territorial integrity of all the states of the region—a policy confirmed by congressional resolutions in 1957 and 61, which authorize the use of force to uphold these interests.

It does not follow that our interests in peace for the Middle East can no longer be defended by political means. Despite the attractions to Soviet policymakers of continued proxy war in the area, they must be conscious of its risks. The Soviet Union does have a need to limit its rivalry with the U.S. symbolized by the non-proliferation treaty and the SALT

Conventional 'Wisdom' About the Middle East

By Eugene V. Rostow

NEW YORK.—It is conventional wisdom about the Middle East that (1) the superpowers share an interest in peace, but cannot "control" the states with which they are closely associated; (2) the absence of peace is the equal responsibility of Israel and its Arab neighbors; and (3) the United States has been "pro-Israel" at the expense of broader national interests.

All three propositions are incorrect or misleading.

Since 1955, the Soviet Union has played on the Arab sense of grievance about the existence of Israel as a catalyst for policies which have brought one Arab nation after another under extremist control, and now threaten to engulf the entire region save only for Iraq, Turkey and Israel.

Has American policy in the Middle East been "even-handed"? The question misses the point. The purpose of American policy has been to protect American interests. So far as the parties are concerned, American policy has been fair and even-handed. We agree with the fact that the time has come for nations to make peace in the Middle East. But to insist on it is not to oppose the right of interest of any Arab state.

The policy outlined in Secretary Rogers' recent speech follows a stated by President Johnson in speeches of June 19, 1967, Sept. 10, 1968. Only those who to diplomatic messages can be altered in detail. In this, as other areas, American policy has been bipartisan, firmly, and based on the continuity of interests.

The Rabat conference has stated President Nasser from Khartoum formula. It is not yet for the historic day when the Security Council resolution? That wise step would transform the situation into the key to peace, and reputation in history.

This development challenges the moral and political obligations implicit in the creation of Israel, and the American policy of support on many occasions since 1949 for the political independence and territorial integrity of all the states of the region—a policy confirmed by congressional resolutions in 1957 and 61, which authorize the use of force to uphold these interests.

It does not follow that our interests in peace for the Middle East can no longer be defended by political means. Despite the attractions to Soviet policymakers of continued proxy war in the area, they must be conscious of its risks. The Soviet Union does have a need to limit its rivalry with the U.S. symbolized by the non-proliferation treaty and the SALT

talks. If perceived these talks should help restrain programs adventure like that in the Middle East.

The error in the second and third theses of the conventional wisdom flows from the inadequacy of a first.

UN Resolution

The Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1947, is not self-explanatory. It calls on the parties to negotiate an agreement establishing peace. The statement that in the Jewish mission is the responsibility of the government of the United Arab Republic. It is it is ready to implement the resolution. "A package deal" in the past. But it has rejected procedures accepted by the parties for negotiating an agreement of peace. It could have persisted in that posture in the genuine Soviet presence.

Has American policy in the Middle East been "even-handed"? The question misses the point. The purpose of American policy has been to protect American interests. So far as the parties are concerned, American policy has been fair and even-handed. We agree with the fact that the time has come for nations to make peace in the Middle East. But to insist on it is not to oppose the right of interest of any Arab state.

The policy outlined in Secretary Rogers' recent speech follows a stated by President Johnson in speeches of June 19, 1967, Sept. 10, 1968. Only those who to diplomatic messages can be altered in detail. In this, as other areas, American policy has been bipartisan, firmly, and based on the continuity of interests.

The Rabat conference has stated President Nasser from Khartoum formula. It is not yet for the historic day when the Security Council resolution? That wise step would transform the situation into the key to peace, and reputation in history.

This development challenges the moral and political obligations implicit in the creation of Israel, and the American policy of support on many occasions since 1949 for the political independence and territorial integrity of all the states of the region—a policy confirmed by congressional resolutions in 1957 and 61, which authorize the use of force to uphold these interests.

It does not follow that our interests in peace for the Middle East can no longer be defended by political means. Despite the attractions to Soviet policymakers of continued proxy war in the area, they must be conscious of its risks. The Soviet Union does have a need to limit its rivalry with the U.S. symbolized by the non-proliferation treaty and the SALT

A New Phase in the Mideast

An especially dangerous stage of the Mideast confrontation may be ending. This one began last year when Egypt, which had accepted a cease-fire to close the six-day war, officially abandoned it in favor of a "war of attrition" against Israel. To counter this new "war," Israel destroyed most of Egypt's defenses at the Suez Canal and its air defenses elsewhere in the country, and began to penetrate distant parts of Egypt by commandos and airplanes practically at will. President Nasser reacted by calling personally on the Russians last month to ask for more arms.

If the Russians were to give Egypt the attack jets it seeks and, more important, if Egypt could operate these as well as other sophisticated war machines already in its hands, then the situation could well get out of hand. Arab technical proficiency, however, creates something of a ceiling on Arab military effectiveness. The Russians presumably have learned something of this from their thousands of military advisers in Egypt. Moscow may also understand that there are some depths of Egyptian frustration, such as the present one, that it is not in the Soviet interest to soothe with arms. The danger would be that Moscow might be dragged toward an embarrassing military encounter. Such an understanding is suggested, at any rate, by reports that the fresh arms the Kremlin is to supply are to defend Cairo against air attack, not to enable Egypt to carry the war back to Israel proper.

This could lay a foundation for a compromise centering on restoration of the Suez Canal cease-fire. Egypt and Russia could claim they had forced Israel to halt its deep raids. Israel could again have the benefits of relative quiet on its western

front; to it, these express themselves mostly in low casualties. To bring this about is the open objective of American diplomacy and, perhaps one secret objective of Soviet diplomacy too.

The mutual advantages of falling back to the cease-fire could amount to more than the consequent decline in casualties and tensions across the Suez, however. Such a move might also forestall, or at least minimize, the next round in the region's arms competition.

The 100-plus attack jets which France is selling Libya complicate this equation. But in Egyptian-Israeli terms alone, a reduction of a recent fighting level would remove from both Washington and Moscow some of the heavy pressure now upon them to deliver new planes.

The apparent onset of a new military stage in the Mideast happens to coincide more or less with the apparent demise of Soviet-American talks. It is possible that a diminution of military tension may help move diplomacy along the alternative route of the Rogers proposals, which indicate guidelines for Israeli-Egyptian and Israeli-Jordanian settlements and which do not depend so much as those talks on direct Soviet-American cooperation. Certainly this would be a good time to get some new force behind the Rogers proposals, even though experience suggests that a settlement can arise not out of any short-term jiggling of military and diplomatic levers but out of some long-term and as yet unforeseen meshing of appropriate attitudes on both sides.

In the absence of political progress, however, it is a positive gain for the Mideast to see less fighting, less dying and less arming. Those are the prime needs now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Pompidou's Foreign Policy

Mr. Pompidou is not Gen. de Gaulle and does not aspire to resemble him. The style has totally changed. To characterize his policy, Mr. Nixon launched the slogan of the "low profile." The formula could as well apply to Mr. Pompidou, who aims lower than his illustrious predecessor. The question is no longer to challenge the universe or to remold the map of it, but merely to cut one's place in it.

Mr. Pompidou is no less deeply convinced than Gen. de Gaulle that any government, regardless of its nationality and ideology, is naturally bent on giving priority to the defense of its national interest. This psychology explains his obvious skepticism toward European unity, his tendency to treat federalist concepts as stuff and nonsense and, generally speaking, his interest in the Common Market only under the economic angle. There hardly remains any trace in him of the hope, which actuated

Gen. de Gaulle for some time, of uniting around France, with the German Federal Republic as the privileged ally, a Europe independent from the two hegemonies and expected to extend from the Atlantic to the Urals some day.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Rumbling in Ulster

The signs are that Northern Ireland may be coming to the end of its winter of comparative peace. For some months now the situation has been calmer than anyone dared to hope for in the autumn. But the accumulation of ominous news is disturbing. Reports of arms smuggling have begun to come through, and a number of mysterious explosions have served to inflame old suspicions. Last week's street demonstrations were worrying enough: the disturbances that this weekend may bring are even more perturbing.

—From The Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 7, 1895

PARIS.—The wall of the agriculturalist is a perennial and universal one in this age of large towns and iron horses—and nowhere more so than in England. The English agricultural laborer is still little better off than a helot of old, and as for the English farmer—once the national type of health and plenty—he is being fast crushed out of existence. England is not producing enough and importing to cover the deficit. This is not a good solution.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 7, 1920

LONDON.—Twelve thousand women gathered at the Albert Hall tonight and enthusiastically and unanimously voted a resolution declaring the League of Nations to be essential to the peace of the world. Lady Astor said she thought it was still going to take a great deal of patience and work on both sides of the Atlantic to secure world peace. "Our desire for peace is genuine," I am perfectly certain, she added, "that America will come into the League of Nations."

Of Morals and the Law

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When 20 London policemen broke up a showing of Andy Warhol's "Flesh," and seized the film, it was only the latest in a series of repressive incidents in this supposedly permissive society. The police have confiscated John Lennon's scrotal lithographs from an art gallery, harassed respectable printers and arrested underground newspaper editors, all in the name of public decency.

Should anyone care? Such trumpery stuff as these police actions must seem trivial against all the insolence of office in the world today.

It is easy to poke fun at the old-fashioned liberal, British or American, who recoils with instinctive outrage at every incident of attempted police censorship. But the instinct is right—for reasons of public order as well as private freedom.

To get the usual disclaimer out of the way, your characteristic liberal has no ax to grind for Warhol or grainy, hand-held, skinned cinema in general. He is likely to be a middle-aged fellow who thinks "Hair" is daring and would yearn for a pick if he ever saw an underground movie.

Nor should he have illusions about the glory of the "sexual revolution," at least as it affects anyone but the very young. For him, as for Bob and Carol and Ted and Alice, the attempt at freedom is almost certainly so self-conscious as to defeat itself. A Danish sociologist, Joakim Israel, said recently: "What we call sexual liberation is really a liberation from puritanical conceptions, and this liberation is in itself puritanical."

What the liberal man feels when a policeman tells someone what he can print or see or read is a brutal, almost a physical, intrusion on his own personality. It is not the particular work of art or non-art suppression that matters but the idea that an outsider claims the right to make his choice for him.

The arbitrariness of the process adds to the resentment it arouses. As the justices of the Supreme Court have regretfully discovered, no one can define the obscene. The future, that Israel should struggle the five gunboats of Chebourg, acquire an arsenal of arms and get Phantom and Skyhawk planes from the United States, not to forget the almost daily revelations of arms and spare parts being flown or shipped to Israel from Belgium and Switzerland—all this is only natural.

But why should it not be also natural that any other country in the region should try to equip itself with planes to defend its territory? As to his prediction that war is imminent just because of the planes deal with Libya, one has only to remind him that war broke out three times in the last 22 years in the Middle East. And on occasion had the Arabs started it. France's position is honest and fair. And it is the duty of all honest people the world over to defend it and to support it.

movies shown to a small audience in a club are quite different from vulgar displays on a billboard or even in a shop window. But when the choice is genuinely individual—when an adult buys a book or sees a film without inflicting his taste on anyone else—then it is difficult to find a warrant for interference. The state must have an overwhelming burden in trying to show a danger of harm to others.

In the end, the very triviality of the problem is the strongest argument against official concern with it. With the level of social disorder in many Western countries today—of drug use, of crime, of economic inequality—can anyone seriously suggest that public resources should be spent to keep men's thoughts pure?

To have 20 policemen worry about an Andy Warhol film is a luxury that not even Britain, with her low level of crime and violence, can afford.

Tactics

American officials here discount the parallel. They say that Gen. Yang Pao, Laotian commander of the 10,000 or more Mao khmers who hold the plain, also still holds the surrounding mountain tops. Also, they say, the general's practice is to move out along the ridges, mindful of traps in the valleys.

The Plain de Jars is an oval area of about 25 by 35 miles, a part of the larger Tranninh Plateau. Long fought over, it was taken by government forces last summer, much to the surprise of the United States.

Since then American opponents of the Vietnam war have raised the cry that Laos could become a second Vietnam. The administration has refused to say more about American participation than that there are no combat units there.

(The Laotian panhandle area, adjacent to the northern part of South Vietnam and through which the Ho Chi Minh trail runs, is under constant American air bombardment, but that is part of a separate war).

Letters

French Policy

C. L. Sulzberger's call (Jan. 28) for the replacement of the Big Four talks by a three-party framework (Russia, America and Europe) should not fool any of your readers for it is neither sensible nor possible.

It is an attempt to remove France and to punish her for her consistent stand on the Middle Eastern conflict. Obviously the local police should have a right to actively participate in the search for a formula to help establish peace in the eastern Mediterranean region. But such obvious platitudes are not so obvious to your columnist. That France should agree to deliver between now and the end of 1974 one hundred odd planes to Libya seems to warrant every kind of pessimistic predictions for the future. That Israel should smuggle the five gunboats of Chebourg, acquire an arsenal of arms and get Phantom and Skyhawk planes from the United States, not to forget the almost daily revelations of arms and spare parts being flown or shipped to Israel from Belgium and Switzerland—all this is only natural.

But why should it not be also natural that any other country in the region should try to equip itself with planes to defend its territory? As to his prediction that war is imminent just because of the planes deal with Libya, one has only to remind him that war broke out three times in the last 22 years in the Middle East. And on occasion had the Arabs started it. France's position is honest and fair. And it is the duty of all honest people the world over to defend it and to support it.

The arbitrariness of the process adds to the resentment it arouses. As the justices of the Supreme Court have regretfully discovered, no one can define the obscene. The future, that Israel should struggle the five gunboats of Chebourg, acquire an arsenal of arms and get Phantom and Skyhawk planes from the United States, not to forget the almost daily revelations of arms and spare parts being flown or shipped to Israel from Belgium and Switzerland—all this is only natural.

But why should it not be also natural that any other country in the region should try to equip itself with planes to defend its territory? As to his prediction that war is imminent just because of the planes deal with Libya, one has only to remind him that war broke out three times in the last 22 years in the Middle East. And on occasion had the Arabs started it. France's position is honest and fair. And it is the duty of all honest people the world over to defend it and to support it.

It is interesting to note that Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Nicholas Katzenbach and

store pipe. The damage occurred at a point where the stovepipe, rising straight up to the roof, suddenly bent at a sharp angle to pass close under the beam. The charring was covered by the pipe and the roof was very high, so we did not notice the damage until a workman discovered it. We sold the pipe had overheated because we had burned wood in the stove instead of coal. We had had no instructions about the stove and coal was not available to us, and probably we had been meant to use only the fireplace and not the stove, though we did not know it. Misadventure, perhaps we were, but that's a far cry from "burning the raters to keep warm."

I don't think such a kind and lovely lady as Mrs. Crosby would have approved at all of this story so irresponsibly and maliciously reported in her obituary.

MRS. DOROTHY SHART, Safi, Morocco.

Tom Wicker stated in his article "Anti-Crime vs. U.S. Rights" (Jan. 30) that if a man refused to testify under a grant of immunity that he be convicted of no crime whatever. I find this statement to be not only incorrect, but also indicative of a lack of understanding on the part of Mr. Wicker of the manner in which immunity is used.

Immunity is an investigatory tool, a means of gathering information, especially about elements of organized crime where it is virtually impossible to crack the "code of silence." When a person is granted immunity, he is guaranteed that anything he states in court cannot be used either against him or as leads toward finding evidence against him. Thus immunity does not exonerate a person from a crime, but rather compels him to divulge information which can be vital to investigating various crimes or criminal organizations. The Supreme Court has ruled many times on the use of immunity and perhaps the most clarifying of these decisions was the case of *Bleu vs. the United States* in 1966.

As for Mr. Wicker's statement that a person could be sentenced without having been convicted of a crime, I would like to point out that a refusal to answer under immunity is tantamount to a crime in that it is considered contempt of court.

It is interesting to note that Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Nicholas Katzenbach and

Ramsay Clark, consecutively recommended that immunity laws be expanded, and the Presidential Crime Commission Report of 1967 made similar proposals.

Taking these facts into account, I cannot see where Mr. Wicker can state that the use of immunity with its heart in the right place is a concession to criminals or a reward for lawlessness.

Here's a suggestion for an equally hilarious and equally objective

CHRISTOPHER PAUL GROSVENOR, Avignon.

I would like to thank Mr. Wicker for his article in your Jan. 30 issue. If one of these days I wake up with my throat cut, it will be a comfort to know that my murderer's rights have not been diluted.

DR. MAX C. BARBIS, Las Palmas.

Art Buchwald's "Sheep on the Runway" must be a very good judge from your review. What is more, it is an expression of objective social concern.

Here's a suggestion for an equally hilarious and equally objective

Play Plot

Art Buchwald's "Sheep on the Runway" must be a very good judge from your review. What is more, it is an expression of objective social concern.

Here's a suggestion for an equally hilarious and equally objective

expression of social concern in the UN. The late Joe Plot: a group of gypsies settle in various countries decides it is a place to settle down in, manages to get the UN members vote on giving them a place where in the Middle East. And votes yes along with the rest of I am curious to see how Art Buchwald handles this one. And equally one about the roll call at opening in New York.

JAMES SWETNAM, Rome.

No Comment

I'll not mar with superb comment the incredible fact the following passage from a page article (NYT, Europe Sales - Jan. 30) in the Tribune:

"The escalation of the drugs by youngsters, one of the chief—if not the chief—topic of conversation at cocktail parties and other gatherings."

DANIEL BRUN, Lugano.

Chairman John Hay Whitney Co-Chairman Katharine Graham Publisher Robert T. MacDonald Editor Murray M. Weiss General Manager André Blay George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Ray Taylor, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris-92. Tel.: 234-20-00. Telex: 23360. Cable: Herald, Paris. La Direction de la publication: Walter H. Thompson.

Subscription	1 mos	6 mos	12 mos	1970 rates
Algeria (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00
Austria (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00
Belgium (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00
Ceylon (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00
Denmark (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00
Finland (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00
France (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00
Germany (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00
Greece (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00
India (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00
Ireland (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00
Israel (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00
Italy (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00
Japan (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00
Korea (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00
Libya (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	260.00

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1949-70 - Stocks and Sts.	Sts.	1949-70 - Stocks and Sts.	Sts.	1949-70 - Stocks and Sts.	Sts.				
High, Low, Div. in 5		High, Low, Div. in 5		High, Low, Div. in 5					
100s, First, High Low Last, Cps.		100s, First, High Low Last, Cps.		100s, First, High Low Last, Cps.					
(Continued from preceding page.)									
2451 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2544 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2452 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2545 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2453 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2546 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2454 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2547 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2455 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2548 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2456 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2549 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2457 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2550 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2458 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2551 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2459 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2552 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2460 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2553 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2461 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2554 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2462 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2555 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2463 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2556 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2464 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2557 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2465 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2558 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2466 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2559 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2467 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2560 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2468 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2561 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2469 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2562 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2470 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2563 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2471 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2564 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2472 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2565 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2473 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2566 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2474 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2567 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2475 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2568 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2476 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2569 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2477 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2570 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2478 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2571 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2479 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2572 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2480 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2573 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2481 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2574 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2482 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2575 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2483 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2576 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2484 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2577 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2485 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2578 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2486 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2579 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2487 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2580 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2488 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2581 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2489 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2582 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2490 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2583 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2491 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2584 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2492 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2585 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2493 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2586 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2494 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2587 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2495 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2588 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2496 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2589 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2497 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2590 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2498 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2591 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2499 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2592 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2500 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2593 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2501 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2594 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2502 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2595 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2503 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2596 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2504 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2597 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2505 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2598 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2506 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2599 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2507 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2600 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2508 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2601 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2509 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2602 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2510 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2603 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2511 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2604 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2512 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2605 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2513 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2606 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2514 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2607 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2515 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2608 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2516 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2609 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2517 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2610 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2518 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2611 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2519 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2612 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2520 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2613 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2521 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2614 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2522 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2615 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2523 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2616 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2524 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2617 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2525 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2618 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2526 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2619 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2527 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2620 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2528 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2621 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2529 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2622 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2530 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2623 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2531 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2624 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2532 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2625 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2533 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2626 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2534 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2627 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2535 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2628 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2536 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2629 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2537 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2630 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2538 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2631 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2539 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2632 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2540 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2633 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2541 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2634 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2542 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2635 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2543 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2636 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2544 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2637 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2545 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2638 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2546 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2639 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2547 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2640 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2548 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2641 100 Signal pf 1	7	19	19 1/2	18 1/2 - 1/4
2549 100 Polaris .30	293	1931	1934	1934 + 1/4	2642 100 Signal pf 1				

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Feb. 6, 1973

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Feb. 6, 1970

[illegible]

Delta Multifund	58
Dreyfus Offshore Trust	89
abap	27

[illegible]

RELATION

**CAPITAL GAINS
 & RETIREMENT INCOME**

match Whisky by the barrel given
value as it ages, with higher
on average returns, tax benefits,
safety features. Let your idea
of money work for you. Send for com-
plete information:

BURNHAM BEVERAGE CORP.
5 East 50th Street
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____
PHONE _____ (NY 22)

In-Depth Security Analysis of American Companies on a Continuing Basis

Burnham and Company

Member New York American, Midwest
and Pacific Coast Stock Exchanges

Bureau:
5, Boulevard de l'Europe
Phone: 12.55.16 Telex: 221758

Amsterdam:
Herengracht 455
Phone: 24.04.13 Telex: 135104 & 25310

Geneva:
119, Rue de l'Europe
Phone: 33.55.02 & 33.55.2300

London:
97 London Wall
Phone: 01-555-7901 Telex: 361150

Paris:
23, Rue de Valenciennes
Phone: 745-35-49 Telex: 210101

[illegible]

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds										1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds										1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds										1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Div.	in	8	100s	First	High	Low	Last	High	Low	Div.	in	8	100s	First	High	Low	Last	High	Low	Div.	in	8	100s	First	High	Low	Last	High	Low	Div.	in	8	100s	First	High	Low	Last
38 1/2	16 1/2	Alcoa	49 1/2	12	27 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	39 1/2	Avery	49 1/2	22	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	49 1/2	39 1/2	Avery	49 1/2	22	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds										Sterling Bonds									
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Market Summary

Most Active New York										Most Active London									
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Dow Jones Averages

Standard & Poor's										Tokyo Exchange									
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Can professional management help

make your \$5,000 to \$50,000 portfolio grow as fast as you want?

Whether you are investing in common stocks for retirement income, children's education or freedom from financial worry, you want your money to grow as rapidly as possible. Yet, perhaps for reasons beyond your control, you may find your capital is not building up as fast as you expect it to.

To help solve this very problem, investors in more than 55 countries use The Danforth Associates Investment Management Plan. The professional supervision it offers can, we believe, work to balance the risks of common stock investments and help you better achieve your capital growth goals.

Find out how you may begin benefiting from this tested plan with as little as \$5,000 in cash or securities. Send for a complimentary copy of our 42-page descriptive booklet which includes the complete 10-year "performance record" of all funds under management. Simply write Dept. K.

THE DANFORTH ASSOCIATES

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS., U.S.A. 02156

Investment Management, Incorporated 1936

Coming February 27

Full Line's regular

value-line research reports on

ELECTRONIC

COMPUTER

STOCKS

New reports—no reprints

You will receive these 100 reports

together with industry analyses

—at the same time as our regular

subscription—in your first issue

weekly edition of Full Value Line

service for \$5. Send check or money

order with name, address and zip

code together with this ad to

THE VALUE LINE Dept. MD-13

15 E. 44th St., NYC 10017

(Over Subscriptions Only)

International

Commodities

Investment

Fund

L.C.I.F. is the only Mutual Fund

with a proven success record

of investing directly into the

commodities futures markets,

a field of investment normally

not available to the general

public. Leverage up to 200%

is available to approved clients.

ISSUE PRICE

15th March 1969 Sw. Fr. 100.00

Price 30th Sept. 1969 133.40

31st Oct. 1969 138.40

28th Nov. 1969 138.50

not available to the general

public. Leverage up to 200%

is available to approved clients.

Send now for full details

to: L.C.I.F., International Office,

International Commodities Corp.,

150 Madison Ave., New York,

NY 10017, U.S.A.

Send on full details of L.C.I.F.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

مكة المكرمة

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7-8, 1970

Page 7

Yugoslavia, EEC Agree To 3-Year Trade Pact

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community today announced a three-year non-discriminatory trade pact, the EEC's first commercial treaty with an Eastern European country.

While the pact could help Yugoslavia expand exports to the Common Market, particularly its beef, which is popular in Italy, today's accord was regarded as significant political as well as economic move.

After first visiting the Common Market and then ignoring its existence, the Communist countries have moved into a new phase of acceptance of the customs union and what it is and trying to adjust to it.

With an ever-growing need for food in the West to finance purchases of plant and equipment, Communist states are worried about losing markets as a result of the intensification of intra-Community trade behind common tariff walls.

For this reason there have been increasing Eastern European contacts with the EEC and a whole series of special arrangements covering individual products.

Far more limited in scope than the treaty with the Yugoslavs, these arrangements commit the Communist countries to maintain

certain minimum price levels. In return, the EEC guarantees it will not impose supplementary import levies.

In April, 1969, the Romanians reached such an agreement with the EEC covering exports of pork. Poland has a similar arrangement for eggs and poultry. Other accords exist with Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Full-scale commercial treaties, such as the one initiated today by EEC and Yugoslav representatives, are generally considered as the next step in the pattern of adjustment.

The Communist countries have been able to maintain some of their markets in the EEC through bilateral trading arrangements with individual EEC states. But under a community agreement last year, these are to be phased out by Jan. 1, 1973, when there will be a common EEC commercial policy with the Communist states.

For this reason there have been increasing Eastern European contacts with the EEC and a whole series of special arrangements covering individual products.

Far more limited in scope than the treaty with the Yugoslavs, these arrangements commit the Communist countries to maintain

certain minimum price levels. In return, the EEC guarantees it will not impose supplementary import levies.

In April, 1969, the Romanians reached such an agreement with the EEC covering exports of pork. Poland has a similar arrangement for eggs and poultry. Other accords exist with Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Full-scale commercial treaties, such as the one initiated today by EEC and Yugoslav representatives, are generally considered as the next step in the pattern of adjustment.

The Communist countries have been able to maintain some of their markets in the EEC through bilateral trading arrangements with individual EEC states. But under a community agreement last year, these are to be phased out by Jan. 1, 1973, when there will be a common EEC commercial policy with the Communist states.

For this reason there have been increasing Eastern European contacts with the EEC and a whole series of special arrangements covering individual products.

Far more limited in scope than the treaty with the Yugoslavs, these arrangements commit the Communist countries to maintain

certain minimum price levels. In return, the EEC guarantees it will not impose supplementary import levies.

In April, 1969, the Romanians reached such an agreement with the EEC covering exports of pork. Poland has a similar arrangement for eggs and poultry. Other accords exist with Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Full-scale commercial treaties, such as the one initiated today by EEC and Yugoslav representatives, are generally considered as the next step in the pattern of adjustment.

The Communist countries have been able to maintain some of their markets in the EEC through bilateral trading arrangements with individual EEC states. But under a community agreement last year, these are to be phased out by Jan. 1, 1973, when there will be a common EEC commercial policy with the Communist states.

For this reason there have been increasing Eastern European contacts with the EEC and a whole series of special arrangements covering individual products.

Far more limited in scope than the treaty with the Yugoslavs, these arrangements commit the Communist countries to maintain

certain minimum price levels. In return, the EEC guarantees it will not impose supplementary import levies.

In April, 1969, the Romanians reached such an agreement with the EEC covering exports of pork. Poland has a similar arrangement for eggs and poultry. Other accords exist with Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Full-scale commercial treaties, such as the one initiated today by EEC and Yugoslav representatives, are generally considered as the next step in the pattern of adjustment.

Fed Figures Belie Theory Of Credit Ease

A Host of Measures Indicate Tightening Up

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve, which many observers believe should now be starting to lean toward a somewhat less restrictive credit policy, seemed to be bending over backwards in the latest statement period to avoid giving that impression.

A host of credit measures appeared to tighten, according to the weekly banking statistics published yesterday, while only a few indicators hinted that new leadership at the central bank or the publication of the 1971 budget has led at this early stage to any modification in the tight money picture of the last 13 1/2 months.

Despite the suspicions of several analysts that the Fed may already have begun to ease credit a bit, there is still a considerable body of opinion that such a development may be some weeks away.

Private Views
 Hans A. Widemann, a partner at Loeb, Rhoades and Co., told a New York Society of Security Analysts panel yesterday that no change should be expected until at least March, when new members join the Federal Open Market Committee. He added that he doubted that the Fed's new chairman, Arthur F. Burns, would move to shift policy before then.

First National City Bank's monthly economic letter, however, said yesterday:

"Chairman [William McChesney] Martin is passing the baton to his successor from a moving start. There is widespread expectation that the Federal Reserve will now set a pace which will neither be so fast that it refuels inflation nor so slow that it reinforces the recession."

Among the indicators that tightened in the latest week were the bank credit proxy, the monetary base and the money supply.

In addition, the recent accelerated growth in several monetary aggregates suffered fairly sharp setbacks.

The money supply, for example, has now expanded by a 4.4 percent annual rate over the last three months. A week ago, this figure was 6.4 percent.

Similarly, total reserves of member banks grew at a 5.8 percent rate over three months, down from a 6.8 rate last week. The monetary base expanded by 5.3 percent, down from 6.3 percent.

Two other widely followed measures of credit pressure reflected increased tightness in the statement week. These were member-bank borrowings at the Fed (at \$1.28 billion, up from \$1.03 billion) and net borrowed reserves of the banking system (at \$1.09 billion, up from \$870 million).

New IBM Unit Reads Data From Ordinary Film

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—International Business Machines unveiled a new product yesterday that looks like any other of the unassuming, whirling boxes which encase its computers and other electronic equipment.

But like most computer equipment, its appearance belies its functions. The new machine, named the IBM 4481 Film Reader Recorder and costing \$250,000, reads data from ordinary photographic film directly into a computer, where it is stored on magnetic tape for analysis, modification and retrieval.

In addition, the film reader can also record already stored computer data on film, and can order other machines to print out the images on command. The new machine is designed to speed up the transfer of pictures and illustrations, such as engineering photos, billing information and other graphics data from 35mm film to an IBM 360 computer system.

It would permit companies to bypass the usual step of punching cards to enter information into a computer's memory. With the film reader, data can be read in directly with film.

The new machine will be ready for marketing in the third quarter of this year, IBM said.

Inflation Erodes U.S. Firms' Profits

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Bewitched, bothered and bewildered probably best describes management's attitude today as it strives to maintain profits while inflation climbs and the economy declines.

The slowdown in the United States industrial machine had its greatest impact on corporate profits last year in the final quarter, judging by the 4 percent drop shown in reports from 611 manufacturers.

Combined net income of the concerns in a broad cross-section of industries totaled \$4,246,115,487, compared with \$4,426,232,234 in the 1968 fourth quarter, according to a compilation by The New York Times.

This was the first quarterly earnings decrease since the initial quarter of 1967, when a similar number of companies were down 7.6 percent in profits from the year before.

The aircraft and aerospace producers were hardest hit, plunging 36.7 percent, followed by the automotive makers, which had one of their worst quarters in years. Steel and iron companies showed a good recovery, advancing 31.4 percent over the prior year.

The automative producers, whose results are always a dominant factor in the final tally of corporate profits, were largely responsible for pulling down the total figure.

Results for General Motors, Chrysler and American Motors showed a drop of 31.3 percent from the 1968 final quarter. Ford has not yet issued its report.

The pinch on profit margins became more evident following the first quarter last year as costs for labor and raw materials began to soar and productivity slowed.

drop in the earnings-growth rate, under the pressures of tight money, high interest rates and inflation, is considered modest.

A leveling off, or moderate readjustment, had been expected for more than a year.

However, the length and extent of the slide in corporate profits is causing concern in many quarters in view of the growing signs of slipping statistics through most of the important sectors of the economy.

Profits are expected to benefit in the second half of 1970 from the proposed elimination of the 5 percent surtax at midyear. Margins

Survey Finds 4% Earnings Dip

however, will continue under pressure with mounting operating costs, aggravated by sluggish sales, higher capital consumption allowances and possible labor disruptions in major fields, a financial analyst said.

Of the 511 reporting concerns, 330, or 64.5 percent, had higher earnings than in the booming fourth quarter of 1968.

This would mean about two of every three companies were ahead of the year-earlier period. Only 131 companies had lower earnings.

Most apparent in the changing pattern of business is that almost half of the 33 different industry groups in the survey showed declines from the final quarter of 1968.

This is the first time in many years that so many industry groups have shown reduced profits. In addition to the aircraft-aerospace and auto groups, the other losers were beverages, chemicals, conglomerates, food, machinery, metal fabricators, auto suppliers, cement and oil.

Unemployment Rate Climbs In U.S.; Work Week Is Cut

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—U.S. unemployment posted its highest increase in more than nine years last month, rising to the highest level since November of 1967.

The figures tended to confirm other indicators suggesting that not only has the business expansion leveled off but the nation's economy may actually be headed downward.

In light of statistics for practically every economic sector except business spending for plant and equipment, which some analysts believe is also headed for a fall, the big question today is whether the United States may not already be in a mild recession. Traditionally the country has never known it is in a slump until months after it has started.

Rate Jumps

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate jumped from 3.5 to 3.9 percent of the labor force. BLS revised the December rate upward from a preliminary 3.4 percent.

As usual, there were caveats that such an increase might reflect statistical aberrations and that one month's figures don't necessarily constitute a trend.

cent unemployment still looks low compared with the 4.0 percent "interim" target set by President Kennedy early in the last decade—a goal which then seemed dimly remote.

Many analysts had been perplexed by the continuing low jobless rate—it remained at 3.5 percent in four of the last six months—in the face of deteriorating economic omens elsewhere. This rate, however, tended to mask otherwise soft job pictures. Drastically slowed growth in the creation of new jobs and

Survey Finds 4% Earnings Dip

however, will continue under pressure with mounting operating costs, aggravated by sluggish sales, higher capital consumption allowances and possible labor disruptions in major fields, a financial analyst said.

Of the 511 reporting concerns, 330, or 64.5 percent, had higher earnings than in the booming fourth quarter of 1968.

This would mean about two of every three companies were ahead of the year-earlier period. Only 131 companies had lower earnings.

Most apparent in the changing pattern of business is that almost half of the 33 different industry groups in the survey showed declines from the final quarter of 1968.

This is the first time in many years that so many industry groups have shown reduced profits. In addition to the aircraft-aerospace and auto groups, the other losers were beverages, chemicals, conglomerates, food, machinery, metal fabricators, auto suppliers, cement and oil.

Unemployment Rate Climbs In U.S.; Work Week Is Cut

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—U.S. unemployment posted its highest increase in more than nine years last month, rising to the highest level since November of 1967.

The figures tended to confirm other indicators suggesting that not only has the business expansion leveled off but the nation's economy may actually be headed downward.

In light of statistics for practically every economic sector except business spending for plant and equipment, which some analysts believe is also headed for a fall, the big question today is whether the United States may not already be in a mild recession. Traditionally the country has never known it is in a slump until months after it has started.

Rate Jumps

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate jumped from 3.5 to 3.9 percent of the labor force. BLS revised the December rate upward from a preliminary 3.4 percent.

As usual, there were caveats that such an increase might reflect statistical aberrations and that one month's figures don't necessarily constitute a trend.

cent unemployment still looks low compared with the 4.0 percent "interim" target set by President Kennedy early in the last decade—a goal which then seemed dimly remote.

Many analysts had been perplexed by the continuing low jobless rate—it remained at 3.5 percent in four of the last six months—in the face of deteriorating economic omens elsewhere. This rate, however, tended to mask otherwise soft job pictures. Drastically slowed growth in the creation of new jobs and

FundComplex Profits Down

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Investors Diversified Services Inc., underwriter for the largest mutual-fund complex in the country, reported yesterday that last year's unaudited net operating income dropped to \$23.37 million from 1968's \$26 million.

It said the drop reflected a change in the basis of accounting for commission expenses, which had the effect of reducing operating costs to the company in 1969 by about \$1.1 million.

Fourth quarter net operating income for 1969 fell to \$5.44 million from \$7.39 million for the year before. Net operating income per share for all of 1969 was \$3.29 for class A stock and \$2 cents a share for class B against \$3.66 and \$1.4 cents respectively in 1968.

1968 said net income—which included gains on investments—amounted to \$26.49 million for 1968, with per-share figures of \$2.77 for class A stock and 93 cents for B stock against \$28.55 million, or \$4.07 a share and \$1.03 a share for class A and B, respectively.

Dynamic . . . Just published in original paperback . . . Different

* 1970 U.S. STOCK MARKET SPECULATION *

Send only \$1.00 with your name and address to: COURTESY, BOX 34513, 71 9400 VALLEY, LITCHFIELD, CT.

Immediate delivery guaranteed.

Atlantic Fund

makes this underwriting option . . .

"BUY THE FUND NO LOAD"

BUY MANAGEMENT

Buy twenty shares (20) at \$10 per share in the Management Company for every one hundred shares (100) bought in the Fund at \$10 per share at NO LOAD on either purchase. You become a partner in the rewards of managing your investment—profits that are not distributed to investors in the majority of other Funds. A one-time opportunity, during Underwriting Period ending March 31, 1970 only, to own a share in Florida's sound real estate growth and profits, from management of this growth, without investment charge.

ATLANTIC REAL ESTATE FUND
 P.O. Box 1622, Hamilton, Bermuda

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____
 Country _____
 Dealers and Agents Solicited

Credit Easing Expected

A Favorite Hope Touches Off N.Y. Rally, Glamours in Lead

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange's favorite recurring hope—an easing of credit conditions in the not-too-distant future—provided a better tone to prices today.

Glamour issues, aided by short covering on the part of traders and hedge funds, gave the market some of its best advances. IBM climbed 6 points to 344 3/4.

Meanwhile, in a vacuum of concrete news, investors and brokers alike tried to fathom the thinking of credit authorities in Washington. "Hope springs eternal," declared one analyst.

Reinforcing this hope somewhat was the report of an increase in the nation's unemployment figures for January. The rationale is that bad economic news betokens good credit conditions in terms of an ultimate credit easing.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.51 points to 752.77. One week ago, it had finished at 744.06, the low since November, 1963.

Pollution Shares

Pollution-control stocks, buoyed by indications of greater spending by federal agencies, were strong for the second straight day. Combustion Engineering rose 1 1/8 to 90 1/4. Gains of two points or more appeared in Zirn Industries, Universal Oil Products and Sybron, trading ex-dividend.

Among the glimmers, Burroughs climbed 5 3/8 to 154. Honeywell was up 3 to 133 and Polaroid added 2 7/8 to 106 5/8.

Volume rose to 10.15 million shares from yesterday's slow pace of 9.43 million shares. There were 777 gainers and 523 declining issues on the Big Board.

However, only three stocks set new 1969-70 highs, against 98 new lows. One of the lows was the most active issue, CNA Financial, down 1 1/4 to 17.

Chrysler rebounded 1 7/8 to 26 7/8. It was aided by an Argus Research report recommending that the stock continue to be held in speculative accounts. Chrysler's stock took a drubbing earlier this week after the company reported a loss for the 1969 final quarter. Institutions were among the heavy sellers.

Motorola rose 8 to 130 as the day's biggest point gainer in a sharp reversal of its 10 1/8-point tumble yesterday.

A company spokesman, declaring that the earlier decline "was probably the result of irresponsible rumors," went on to state:

New Offshore Fund Gives Income Independent of Market Fluctuations

INGROW gives you investment income and growth!

And you will receive this double benefit simultaneously: your capital will grow as it is invested in a growth fund while at the same time producing an income as it is entirely invested in an income fund, nonvolatilizing stock market fluctuations.

How come? INGROW's particular structure, the idea behind it, and its management, permit a maximum utilization of its resources. Thus INGROW's capital is high-grade securities traded in the U.S. and other industrial companies. Simultaneously, it obtains a non-speculative current income derived from investing additional, borrowed monies in the purchase of selected high-yielding debt securities.

INGROW's management commits itself to distribute, out of profits, a yearly dividend of \$1.00 per share (7% of the initial offering price).

During the initial issue period ending February 19, 1970, INGROW's shares are offered at \$20 per share. BUY INGROW NOW.

For more details send the following coupon:

INGROW — International Earnings and Growth Fund Ltd.
 11 Avenue de la Forêt-Neuve, P.O. Box 483 - LUXEMBOURG

NAME: _____
 ADDRESS: _____

AFCA

The Fund that has Everything

AFCA (Allied Fund for Capital Appreciation) does not restrict its investments to any given field, but covers the complete realm of finance, including equity stock, real estate, commodities, shipping and anything that will legitimately earn money.

If you own any of the above assets, AFCA management will consider their purchase or exchange for AFCA shares.

AFCA was launched Oct. 1st, 1969 at a net asset value of \$10.00. As of Feb. 3rd, 1970 the net asset value was \$11.37

For information and audited financial statement contact

SELECT Wertpapiervertrieb GmbH,
 8 München 15, Schwannthalerstraße 5, Telefon 552621
 Telex SELE D 5219049

Central Bankers To Meet; Stress To Be on Inflation

BASEL, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Acute inflation gripping the Western world will be the main problem for central bankers who arrive here this weekend for the second meeting this year of the Bank of International Settlements.

In previous years, meetings had been held against a background of currency crises. But now, with the French franc and British pound sterling devalued, the German mark revaluated and upward pressure of the gold price, monetary problems are no longer such major items on the Basel agenda.

The bankers are anxious that inflation measures introduced in the United States and Europe be effective, but they are nervous at too drastic deflation could hit the world trade and lead to recession.

Current high world interest rates, directly caused by the U.S. credit crunch, will certainly be discussed as following a suggestion by West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller that a conference should be held to discuss ways of bringing down the cost of borrowing.

How to have your own individually managed portfolio of U.S. Securities

A Clear Road To Alert, Continuing And Professional Management of Your Personal Account

1. Return the coupon at the end of this announcement to us as your first step.

2. We will immediately return full information, the booklet and terms to you.

3. If you decide to join the Spear Investment Management Plan, you can then open your account with any convenient office of several New York Stock Exchange Member Firms with whom we are dealing. . . . We will recommend one to you in accordance with your exact location and address.

That is all you have to do . . . your portfolio will be your own individual account in your name. Other details will be taken care of for you.

4. Our staff of analysts will then go to work, studying your portfolio and preparing a long-range growth objective program for your U.S. Securities.

5. You will receive immediate confirmation of all transactions, monthly summaries, and periodic evaluations of your account. You can, if you wish, withdraw at any time.

Of course there is risk in the market, and losses do occur. However, the Spear Investment Management Plan, which employs the most modern computer, expert research and the skills of investment specialists has proven most helpful in achieving conservative capital growth for investors with capital ranging from the minimum \$10,000 on upward. Our fees are modest and reasonable.

The fast-filled booklet, "Declare Your Own Dividends" will give you much more detail about Decision Management. Send for it today. There is no charge or obligation.

SPEAR & STAFF, INC.
 Dept. AXH-27
 Investment Management Division
 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10038

Please send me details on how to have my own individually managed portfolio of U.S. Securities, and the booklet "Declare Your Own Dividends." No cost or obligation, of course. Confidential information: My account would amount to about \$ _____

Name _____
 Street _____
 City _____
 State _____
 Zip _____

Heavy Machinery Firms in France Agree to Merge

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Two French heavy machinery groups, Cie Industrielle et Financière Fives-Lille-Cail and Société Française des Constructions Babcock et Wilcox, agreed yesterday to merge.

The combined group will be France's largest heavy engineering firm with annual turnover of about \$270 million.

Both boards will shortly consider further details, after which general meetings of the shareholders will be called to give formal approval.

Under the proposed terms of the merger, two Babcock and Wilcox shares will be exchanged for every five new Fives-Lille-Cail shares.

Pound Sterling Climbs to Highest Point in 2 Years

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP).—The British pound soared 13 points to its highest level in over two years today despite heavy buying of dollars by the Bank of England to curb the rise.

Foreign exchange sources pointed out that almost six months had elapsed since the period of uncertainty in money markets following devaluation of the French franc. Speculators who sold the pound short then for six-month delivery were now getting their fingers burned, the sources said.

The pound at that time was almost at its floor level of \$2.38. Today it closed at \$2.404.

The market's speculation that the pound would rise in six months, hoping another devaluation of sterling would reap them big profits, were now buying to buy the pounds at a two-cent loss on each one in order to make delivery.

Bethlehem Steel Unveils Its Policy On Price Hikes

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 6 (UPI).—Bethlehem Steel Corp. promised its customers yesterday it won't raise prices on certain steel products more than once in a 12-month period.

America's second largest steel producer said it has adopted the new price policy, which guarantees that after any price increase on a rolled steel product, the price will not be raised again for a minimum period of 12 months, to assist its customers in planning.

Bethlehem said, however, that it retains the rights to flexibility should competitive conditions make a price cut necessary.

Art in London

The Picture at 6 Exhibitions

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Feb. 6.—These days there is almost an embargo of fresh exhibitions. The Waddington Galleries, 1, St. Patrick's Square, who long been experimenting with color combinations, now has his researches into vast areas.

But the effects obtained are large abstracts can be achieved. But the large canvases of his new work have an inhibitory which is of great importance. The colour fast to the painter what the most is to the writer, and the sense of colour is acute to the artist. These are thoughtful and noble



"Flowers" by Marzella.

a good deal more powerful than their pallor at first suggests.

A pleasing assemblage of French painting from the Impressionists to the present day, is to be seen at the Mallard Galleries, 77 Duke St., Grosvenor Square. Pride of place is rightly given to an excellent landscape by Theo van Rysselberghe. Of 19th-century artists there are also good examples by Labarre, Manet, and Pissarro—the latter being an ex-

trremely good painting of Montmartre dated 1875.

Among contemporaries are some fine watercolours of the St. Louis by Felix Paul, a Mediterranean scene by Oudot which reminds me poignantly of a lane in Malaga where I passed some of the most interesting hours of my life; a "Spring Landscape near Bedford" by Gaudier; and good honest painting by Lemaire, Anson and Schreier.

Australian neo-realism is to be seen in a suite of 19 paintings entitled "Album" at the Clyde Jessop Gallery, 271 King's Road. They are by the very young singer-author artist, Michael Ransford, whose multiplicity of professions indicates an uncertainty as to which direction his work may next take. Some of this uncertainty shows in some of the paintings; but nevertheless, he's worth watching for the seeds of a considerable talent for visual expression are to be discerned here and there.

Two very different kinds of painter share an exhibition at the London Hilton Art Gallery, Park Lane. John Watson has been for many years a successful writer. Two years ago, he moved into a new apartment, and since he could not afford paintings of the kind he liked for his private walls, began to paint them for himself. They are sophisticated, naive, many of oils; others are memories of a man-about-Europe childhood and youth.

Roy Miller, on the other hand, was, from the age of 16, a commercial artist who studied painting and drawing at evening classes. His voracious impasto manner of painting dancers and cricketers and military bands and horse racing is not very agreeable; but a number of people whose judgment in these matters I respect, disagree with that judgment of Miller's work.

Evelyn Gibbs is a senior British artist who studied at Liverpool School of Art and the Royal College and won the Rome scholarship in engraving. She has mounted a large exhibition of paintings, drawings and etchings of rock formations and cliffs at the Drury Galleries, 5/1 Portchester Place.

"Palestine," a 1964 drawing by Eugene Berman.

Art in Rome: Berman Retrospective

By Edith Schloss

ROME.—Eugene Berman came to Italy from Russia in 1922 and has been obsessed by its splendor ever since. For his retrospective of work from 1929 to 1969, no better place than an academy (Accademia di Brera) could have been found. His work is a huge romantic vista of broken stone, twilight and echoes. Grandiose palaces, hollow ruins, swampy parks, long, unpeopled views, Neapolitan courts are illuminated by the phosphorescent glow of decay. No one speaks above a whisper, shadows rustle through the coming underbrush, and the sunlight never penetrates these scenes haunted by forgotten passions.

They are rendered with indefinable drippy brushwork. Seals lines snake in and out, whip up splashes, flicker over hirsute foliage. The windy Roman gardens painted in the last few years, where weed yellows and moss greens are about to choke stone monsters, are crisp and more sumptuous paintings.

Berman has been vulgarized by his followers, but his own yearning nostalgia is genuine. Many people prefer his drawings and stage designs, but with the exception of six pencil studies of Igor Stravinsky—for me the most enjoyable work in the show—I like the texture of drawing which makes up the oils much better. The exhibition continues through February.

Other exhibitions in Rome: Carlo Carrà, Arte Premio Roma, Via Quattro Fontane 13, through February.

This is the retrospective of an Italian petit maître who was born in 1875 and died in Bologna in 1968. He began with a fresh, undrenched impressionism, painted loosely, and through a period of abstract collages finally arrived at somber, moody semi-abstracts.

Prints, Galleria Corso, Via del Corso 259, through February.

This is a rather run-of-the-mill collection—Chagall, Utrillo, Guttuso et al.—with the exception of two bright, witty Turcato etchings, made of large satisfying ovals.

Marie Molli, Romero, Via Brunetti 28, through February. Molli shows mainly chess sets, and other interior design objects. They are silvery, smooth and elegant, but I prefer his few sandy, dry oils and etchings on the walls above them.

Beethoven for Orchestra, Cannon

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The stage of London's Royal Albert Hall will be changed into a battlefield, complete with a thin red line of Coldstream Guards, to celebrate the bi-centenary of Beethoven's birth next Sunday.

A spokesman said that 150 musicians from the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and the Coldstream Guards will perform Beethoven's Battle Symphony which was composed in 1819 to celebrate the Duke of Wellington's victory at Waterloo, during the Peninsular War.

The rarely performed sym-

phony calls for cannon and mortar as well as musical effects—so the guards will fire blanks on each side of the orchestra while cannon and mortar effects will resound from the heights of the domed hall.

50 Firsts

The current German Music Festival in Hannover (until Feb. 9), which concentrates on contemporary works in collaboration with the Session for New Music, is presenting more than 50 first performances in the course of 18 concerts.

Around the Paris Galleries

Bonfanti, Galerie Arnaud, 212, Boulevard Saint-Germain, to Feb. 28.

Bonfanti's style of abstraction is an extremely cool and unusual balancing act in which sharply defined surfaces of color are put together in refined combinations. Personal, elegant and sober.

Rembrandt et Son Temps, Dessins, Musée du Louvre, to April 27.

About 100 drawings of Rembrandt are set here in the context of 130 works by his predecessors and his disciples. Close upon the heels of the exhibition devoted to his engravings, this show allows one to catch a different aspect of his art. In contrast to the artists here shown with him, and in contrast to his own manner in the engravings, Rembrandt, when he is drawing, is moved by a purposeful urgency, as though

he were catching something essentially expressive in an attitude or a dramatic situation. Sharply defined details are surrounded by stonographic slashes. A handsome selection of drawings arranged in a manner that allows both for browsing and for more intensive study.

Jeanne Coppel, Galerie la Rose, 16, Rue Grégoire-de-Tours, and Galerie Jacob, 38, Rue Jacob, both to Feb. 24.

This double show is divided into collages at the Galerie la Rose and gouaches at the Galerie Jacob. The collages were done between the 1950s and the present. The approach varies over the years and a number of works done in 1968 are dominated by the colors red and black—possibly a reference to the events of May? The gouaches use a restricted color range and almost random pencil lines which nonetheless convey

Art Market
A Different Perspective
On Art From the Far East

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Mr. "S's" collection of objets d'art to be sold at the Hôtel Drouot Monday (by Maurice Rheims and Georges Lauren, assisted by the expert Michel Beurdeley) provides a perfect picture of how Far Eastern art was admired between the two world wars.

That cryptic initial "S" (French collectors and heirs seem to detect a tax collector in every other visitor to Drouot) belongs to a gentleman of moderate means, who formed his collection over a period of 40 years, starting in the late 1920s.

He bought his works of art from obscure dealers at the Paris Flea Market, long before it became a kind of shopping center for tourists. Also, he visited the countless junk shops scattered about the provinces where a nice sang de boeu vase from China might be offered for a few cents while some horrid 1900 Japanese cloisonné porcelain vase was passing for a masterpiece.

Mr. S selected a fairly wide range of objects. But they all have some points in common: They could not be brighter in color or gayer, by European standards, in subject, nor could they come closer to the 18th-century idea of what Chinese art should look like. And, of course, it was this rococo ideal that inspired many connoisseurs such as Mr. S who were born near the turn of the century.

He got hold of a nice assortment of polychrome stoneware vases from the late 18th or, more often, 19th century—of quite good quality, typical objects for interior decoration in rococo taste, once again very popular.

Naturally, Mr. S loved the *jardinière* rose and *blanc de Chine*, very much in keeping with refined 18th-century decoration, and, of course, he also liked trade porcelain, known in French as *Compagnie des Indes*, which was produced by Chinese potters for the European market.

He found a small collection of snuff bottles, in porcelain and glass, of charming quality. He also managed to acquire very good specimens of so-called Peking glass, the like of which has not been seen at Paris auctions in the past few years. These vases and dishes were actually produced in the Chinese province of Shantung. There is a bamboo-shaped bottle, 8 1/4 inches high, made of amethyst glass which is both a rarity and a masterpiece in its way.

On occasion, Mr. S bought really important pieces. He apparently started from his usual taste for the highly refined when he acquired a remarkable table of *huo-li* wood of the 17th or 18th century. The shape is so austere as to be far closer to modern taste than to Louis XV stylistic standards. He acquired at least one piece of museum quality. This is a Japanese Arima porcelain dating back to the second half of the 17th century. There is a similar example in the British Museum (illustrated by Soame Jenyns, "Japanese Porcelain," Faber and Faber).

As one would expect from Mr. S's highly consistent attitude, no archaic bronze, none of the sturdy Japanese stonewares, not even one little Sung pot, ever found its way into his collection. Appreciation of such objects is part of our set of values. The artistic criteria that prevailed at the beginning of this century when Mr. S's taste was formed were quite different.

There is a distinct tendency in the salerooms to promote categories of objects and drawings that were simply not considered a couple of years ago. As often as not, they cannot really be called "Art."

On Monday at Drouot, Maurice Rheims and René Georges Laurin will be auctioning the gouaches and watercolors from the atelier Ranson. This designer, born in 1891, became fashionable at the age of 19 after he had decorated a Hollywood home. He drew costumes—18,000, the catalogue assures us—and scenery for the Opéra, the Opéra-Comique, the Folies Bergère. He traveled from Barcelona to Brussels, and worked in Berlin, Belgrade and New York. For Paramount, Pathe and others. Even World War II couldn't stop his drawing fever: he sketched over 700 posters and leaflets for the underground resistance movement.



Rare Arima porcelain bottle from Japan, 18th century.

On the Arts Agenda

The music of John Hothby, English Carmelite friar active in Lucre, Italy, during the 15th century, will be presented for the first time in Italy since his death at the concert of the Associazione musicale Lucchese Feb. 22. The concert in Lucre will also include madrigals by composers of the 16th-century Lucre school who were influenced by Hothby's settings.

"Lohengrin" will get a new staging Feb. 18 at the Frankfurt Opera by Filippo Sanjust, who also is the designer. The role will be taken by William Cochran and other principal roles by Leonore Klischew, Danica Marilovic, Richard Cross, and Rudolf Coss.

LONDON ANTIQUES

CAN YOU AFFORD the best Impressionist paintings? NO!

But you CAN buy ENGLISH NAIVE PAINTINGS (18th-20th Century) for around \$500. So 5 years from now you won't have to say, "We have missed buying these lovely, rare primitive paintings." CRANE ARTS, 251 King's Road, S.W.3.

AUCTION SALES IN PARIS

HOTEL DROUOT

11 MONDAY, FEB. 16, at 2 p.m. ROOM 3 XVIIIth & modern silverware 17th and 18th bowls Covered sugar bowls (Paris 1784 and Marzelle 1790)

Louis XVth furniture Public viewing on Sat. February 14 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

21 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19 at 2 p.m. ROOM 1 Finest dated Burgundy wines Pomard - Sancerre - Nuits Cellier Maître DELAPORTE, Auctioneer, 119 N. Montmartre, Paris 21 505-41-68

Maîtres Libert, Morelle, Renard, Dansey, Despres. 54 Rue Sainte-Anne, Paris — Tel.: 742-15-37

HOTEL DROUOT

1) MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, AT 2 P.M. — ROOM 1 Beautiful Louis XVth, Louis XVIth, Louis XVIIth Jewels d'art — Oriental rugs Public viewing: Saturday, February 14, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Experts: M. Chant

2) MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, AT 2 P.M. — ROOM 8 Beautiful old and modern jewels XVIIIth century and modern silver Public viewing: Saturday, February 21, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Experts: Mécour, Boutey & Boylle.

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

FELIX VERCCEL NEW YORK

PRESENTS EXCLUSIVELY VENARD YANKEL TAURELLE EPKO BOUYSSOU SINICKI

UNDER THE ART VALUE PROTECTION PLAN 9, AVENUE MATTIGNON PARIS 8^e - TEL. 252-25-19

KNOEDLER & Co. 25 bis Rue du Fay, St-Honore, Paris. Tel.: 252-33-75. MODERN PAINTINGS ORIGINAL PRINTS LONDON

Galerie Vendôme 12 Rue de la Paix — OFE. 84-77 DANNET 1967 - 68 - 69 paintings

GALERIE DES ORFÈVRES 46 Quai des Orfèvres — DAN. 61-38 Jacqueline SUEUR

Jacques Massol DUBUIS 12 Rue La Boétie

PARIS

GALERIE MAURICE GARNIER

BERNARD BUFFET

6 Ave. Matignon — Until March 14

EMMANUEL DAVID

14 Avenue Matignon (Se) — ELX. 94-90

ANDRE MARCHAND

Until February 28

DURAND-RUEL

37 Ave. de Friedland (Se) — ELY. 06-74

CLAUDE MONET

For the benefit of the National League against slums

OPEN DAILY

Until February 28

GALERIE RIVE DROITE

3, rue Duras - Paris 8^e - 265-33-45

MOURAUD

du 3 au 28 Février

PROSCENIUM-GALERIE THEATRALE

35 Rue de Solferino (8e) — OSE-32-51

LAZAROVICH Paintings, Models of costumes

Until February 28

LONDON

ARTS UNLIMITED

80 Grosvenor Street, W.1. Mixed exhibition

SCHOOL OF AMERICAN

Including Timothy Whitehouse, Sarah Leighton, John Edwards and others.

LONDON

MARLBOROUGH

FINE ART (LONDON) LTD. & MARLBOROUGH

17/18 & 33 Old Bond St., W.1. BARBARA NEWSON recent works

Daily 10-6. Eves. 10-12 From Feb. 11 to March 13.

ALAN DAVIE

Drawings

GIMPEL & HANOVER

GimpeL & Whitehouse NEW YORK

LONDON

CIRCLE GALLERY 9 13 GROSVENOR ST. W.1. 01.629.4966

GRAPHICS MIRO, CALDER, GRAUQUE, APPEL, GIACOMETTI

LONDON ARTS GALLERY

22 New Bond St., W.1. 01-473 6646

16th to 20th CENTURY GRAPHICS

THE BRID GALLERY

34 St. James's St. W.1. 01-2571. Tel. 01-2571. Tel. 01-2571. Tel. 01-2571.

CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS and MASTER DRAWINGS

GROSVENOR GALLERY GRAPHICS

30 Grosvenor St., W.1. 01-2571. Tel. 01-2571. Tel. 01-2571.

30 Grosvenor St., W.1.

LEFEVRE GALLERY

Contemporary British & French Paintings On view Feb. 14-24. Sat. 10-11

30 Bruton St., W.1.

KEEVERY GALLERY

20 Cook Street, W.1. 01-2571. Tel. 01-2571. Tel. 01-2571.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

20 Cook Street, W.1.

Impressionist & Modern Paintings

Two highly important works by Van Gogh, other notable works by Boudin, Cezanne, Degas, Dubuffet, Matisse, Monet, Picasso, Pissarro, Renoir, Sisley and others. Property from the Estate of the Late W. W. Crocker, Burlingame, Calif. Property of the Joe and Emily Lowe Foundation, New York (Sold by Order of the Trustees David Fogelson, Sidney S. Somer and Bernard Stern) and Other Owners. Illustrated Catalogue \$5. By Mail \$7.50 On View from Friday - February 20. Auction Wednesday - February 25 at 8 p.m. Cards of Admission required for Main Salesroom.

Sculpture

Important 19th and 20th Century sculpture including works by Arp, Calder, Daumier, Ernst, Giacometti, Laurens, Maillo, Moore, Nadelman, Rodin and others. Property of the Joe and Emily Lowe Foundation, New York (Sold by Order of the Trustees David Fogelson, Sidney S. Somer and Bernard Stern), Jay C. Leff, Uniontown, Pa. and Other Owners. Illustrated Catalogue \$3. By Mail \$4. On View from Friday - February 20. Auction - Thursday - February 26 at 8 p.m. Cards of Admission required for Main Salesroom.

Parke-Bernet

GALLERIES • 980 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 10021 (Affiliated with Sotheby & Co., London)

Catalogues also available from Sotheby & Co. 34/35 New Bond Street London, W1A and Valentin Abdy 8 Rue de Duras, Paris 8e and 8000 Munich 22, Galeriestrasse 6 A, West Germany

SOTHEBY'S

(Affiliated Company: Parke-Bernet Galleries Inc.)

Will hold the following sales in London in February, each sale beginning at 11 a.m. unless otherwise stated. On view at least two days prior

Monday, 9th February Antiques and Modern Firearms and Weapons

Monday, 9th February, and the following day Valuable Printed Books, Autograph Letters and Historical Documents

Tuesday, 10th February Fine Oriental Ceramics and Works of Art

Wednesday, 11th February Impressionist and Modern Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture

Thursday, 12th February English and Foreign Silver and Plate

Thursday, 12th February, at 2:30 p.m. Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Drawings

Friday, 13th February English and Continental Furniture, Good Antiques, Brasses, Barometers, Musical Boxes, Rugs and Carpets

Monday, 16th February Valuable and Important Scientific Journals.

Monday, 16th February Fine English Enamel Boobonnières, Objects of Vertu and Russian Works of Art.

Tuesday, 17th February, at 10:30 a.m. English Pottery and Porcelain.

Tuesday, 17th February Printed Books.

Wednesday, 18th February at 11 a.m. Modern and Miscellaneous Prints.

Wednesday, 18th February, at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. Important Orders Metals and Decorations.

Wednesday, 18th February at 10:30 a.m. Fine 19th and 20th Century British and Continental Paintings.

Thursday, 19th February Fine Jewels.

Friday, 20th February English and Foreign Silver and Plate.

Friday, 20th February Furniture, Clocks and Works of Art.

34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA, Telephone: 01-493 8080

American Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in 8	High, Low, Div. in 8	High, Low, Div. in 8	High, Low, Div. in 8
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds

1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in 8	High, Low, Div. in 8	High, Low, Div. in 8	High, Low, Div. in 8
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds
1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

\$50,000

A major Italian Corporation with worldwide operations seeks a Chief Financial Officer for its top-management team. The location is Milan. This man will have the responsibility for directing the financial operations of the group.

This is an outstanding opportunity for an exceptionally gifted executive, highly experienced in the most modern financial management, who is capable of working in close cooperation with the General Manager insofar as all problems and policy of a financial nature are concerned.

Ideally, this man should be of Italian nationality, 35 to 45 years of age, a University graduate, preferably with an MBA degree from a leading graduate business school. He must be fluent in Italian and experience in top general management with a multimillion-dollar American corporation would be most desirable.

His current position, qualifications and earnings must be at a level that would entitle him to command total remuneration of at least \$50,000, but this is not an outside figure and salary will be adjusted upwards to attract an outstanding executive.

Write in confidence, giving full information on academic background, business experience, current earnings and home address and telephone number.

As a leading international firm of Management Consultants retained by our clients to select this executive, we undertake that no information will be released without prior consent after a personal interview.

All replies to: Box D1,662, Herald Tribune, Paris.

HOTEL CORPORATION OF AMERICA

is seeking a

General Manager

HOTEL SONESTA BRUSSELS

This 600 room International De Luxe Hotel due to open in early 1972, will require the leadership of an experienced International Hotelier with a great feeling for, and understanding of Belgium.

The man we are looking for will have high social skills, a thorough knowledge of modern management methods, and will have himself, followed a well planned training programme throughout his career. He should speak at least three languages including English and French. A knowledge of Flemish would be a great advantage.

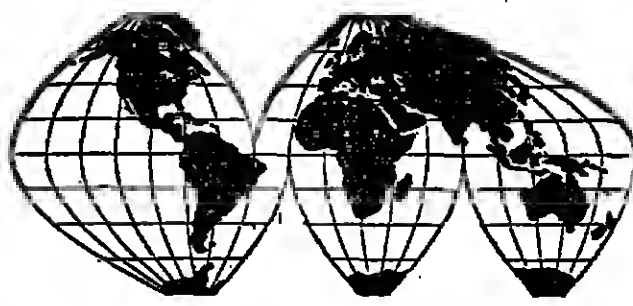
Salary will be negotiable from \$22,000. Generous fringe benefits will apply.

Please write in complete confidence with full details, to:

Peter Venison,
Manager European Recruitment,

CARLTON TOWER HOTEL
Cadogan Place, London, SW1

export sales manager



Massey-Ferguson wishes to appoint a Sales Manager to the Industrial and Construction Machinery Division of its Export Operation, which is responsible for marketing in more than 140 countries world-wide.

The successful applicant will report to the Divisional Director and will lead a team of territory-based Regional Managers, responsible for sales in the following parts of the world: Africa, Middle East, South America and Caribbean America. He will be supported by a complete range of specialist marketing and finance departments.

Candidates, aged 30-40, should have an impressive export sales management record in one or more of the above regions, including experience in the industrial and/or construction machinery industry. Although the position is based in Coventry, travel overseas is an evident requirement.

An extremely attractive and competitive salary will be individually negotiated and other conditions of employment are commensurate with the seniority of the post.

Please write to:
A. M. Newton, Employment Manager,
Massey-Ferguson, Banner Lane,
Coventry, Warwickshire, England.

MASSEY-FERGUSON
INDUSTRIAL &
CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY

ITT

In accordance with planned five-year business expansion. An International Pump and Compressor manufacturing Company located in Southern Hertfordshire, within easy reach of London, now have the following requirements.

MARKETING MANAGER (Technical)

An experienced Marketing Executive who will be responsible to the Chief Executive for establishing and managing a marketing operation to cover Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Candidates would ideally be well educated to degree standard, between 35/45 years of age, have 5/10 years experience in the marketing of an engineering product and have the ability to speak and write English and French or German.

Starting salary around £3,500 per annum. Company Car, contributory Pension Scheme and Life Cover.

Replies in English in the first instance to:

H. J. Edward, Director.

ITT FLUID HANDLING LIMITED

Bolton Estate, Essex Road, Huddersfield, Hertfordshire, England

FINANCIAL COORDINATOR

The European Headquarters of a leading professional organization wishes to appoint a Financial and Administrative Manager to be responsible for the coordination and control of the company's financial and administrative procedures throughout the Group's European branches.

Based on Brussels, the selected candidate should be a Chartered Accountant or have an equivalent qualification, be aged between 30 and 40 and be fluent in at least one other European language as well as English. In addition it would be desirable if he already had some knowledge of European tax and accounting practices. An attractive starting salary is envisaged, and the company operates a profit sharing plan as well as life insurance and pension schemes.

Replies will be treated in strict confidence. Please send detailed curriculum vitae to:

Box D1,665, Herald Tribune, Paris

NEED A HIGH CALIBRE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE?

Truly internationally minded and experienced European Executive, 39, presently Marketing and Sales Director special Division of an important French industrial concern. Seeks broader responsibilities and higher income. Previous Sales and General Management experience with two American Companies. Completely bilingual English-French. Notions other languages. University degree in Law and Economics. Cambridge proficiency. Thorough market knowledge of every European and most African countries. High adaptability. Willing to relocate almost anywhere. Current earnings make it impossible to consider any offer below \$21,000.

Box D-1,665, Herald Tribune, Paris.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

American electronic subsidiary, in vicinity of Rome, has challenging position for

with 2-5 years experience in integrated operational amplifier applications and general airborne-circuit design. Resumes treated in strict confidence.

Please reply to:
G.C.S.
Post Office Box N. 10064,
Rome, Italy.

AVAILABLE AUDITOR

seeks new position as senior auditor, supervisor or manager. Many years worldwide experience with large American companies. European, 44, fluent German, English, Spanish, French, also working knowledge Portuguese and Italian. Willing to travel 100% within Europe.

Please write: Box D-1,667, Herald Tribune, Paris.

GREECE-LAWYER

undertakes legal matters of all kinds. Settlement of cases with banks, industries and merchants.

Mr. M. Theodoridis,
Melloni Str. 12/136, Athens.

M.S.L.

BRUSSELS, DÜSSELDORF, JOHANNESBURG, LONDON, MELBOURNE, MILANO, PARIS, STOCKHOLM, SYDNEY.

Directeur General of "Partner"

Groep van Onroerende goederen (Tourisme-Vakantie)
14,000 \$ minimum
1 voor Nederland
1 voor Vlaanderen

Stuur een kort curriculum vitae en de referenties opgevoerd aan M.S.L., Steenweg op Vleurgat, 109, 1050 BRUSSEL (BELGIE)

De identiteit van de kandidaten zal slechts met hun toestemming bekend gemaakt worden bij het einde van een persoonlijk onderhoud met een adviseur.

ADMINISTRATOR EUROPE

American Executive, located in Germany, 44, seeks extended assignment in German speaking Europe. Over 10 years in Administrative Accounting position with U.S. affiliates overseas. Fluent German.

Write: Box D-1,666, Herald Tribune, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

APPEARS EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY in the

Herald Tribune

To place an advertisement, contact

Mr. T. Russell-Smith, 21 Rue de

Berri, Paris-8e, Tel.: 225-28-90.

MSL MANAGEMENT SELECTION

Please state briefly, in writing, how each requirement is met. Nothing will be disclosed, unless you give permission after a confidential interview.

An Entrepreneur for Europe

£10,000 plus.

An international company providing a wide range of professional services to business, government and international institutions requires a Managing Director for its European operation. Heading a multi-national team, and based in Europe, he will further develop a profitable business which has established a high reputation in its field; he will enjoy considerable autonomy in a role which will demand entrepreneurial ability of a high order. Probably in his early 40s, his career, which should preferably have included a period of consultancy, will provide clear evidence of significant business achievement and extensive knowledge, based on practical experience, of Europe. He will be fluent in French or German, and well informed on contemporary trends in management. The negotiable remuneration package will include performance-related benefits and possibly an equity interest. Please write to: C. Besson quoting CD. 17047.

MANAGEMENT SELECTION LIMITED
17 STRATTON STREET LONDON W1

EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

Dynamic executive, trained to supervisory and management responsibility. Thoroughly experienced in design, production, sales in electronics. French nationality. University graduate. Fluent three languages: French, English, German. Seeking challenging position in new or rapidly expanding U.S. or international company. Location: North America or Northern Europe. Box D-1,669, Herald Tribune, Paris.

WHY WAIT FOR WHAT YOU EARN

If you are a dynamic agent, able to sell in the financial market, we'll give you:

- ☐ World's highest commission.
- ☐ Commission paid the same day of sale.
- ☐ Excellent incentive program.
- ☐ Complete sales training program.

Join an international sales force in banks, insurance, mutual funds and land sales.

WORLD INVESTMENT SERVICES, S.A.

Information Office
Service Centre 104
74 Rue de Lausanne
1202 Geneva, Switzerland

Name _____

Street _____

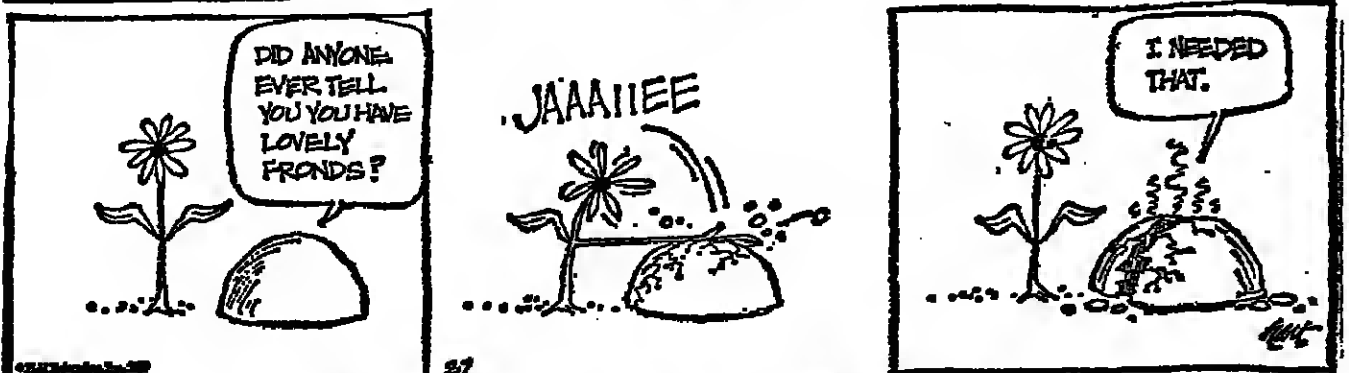
City _____

Country _____

PEANUTS



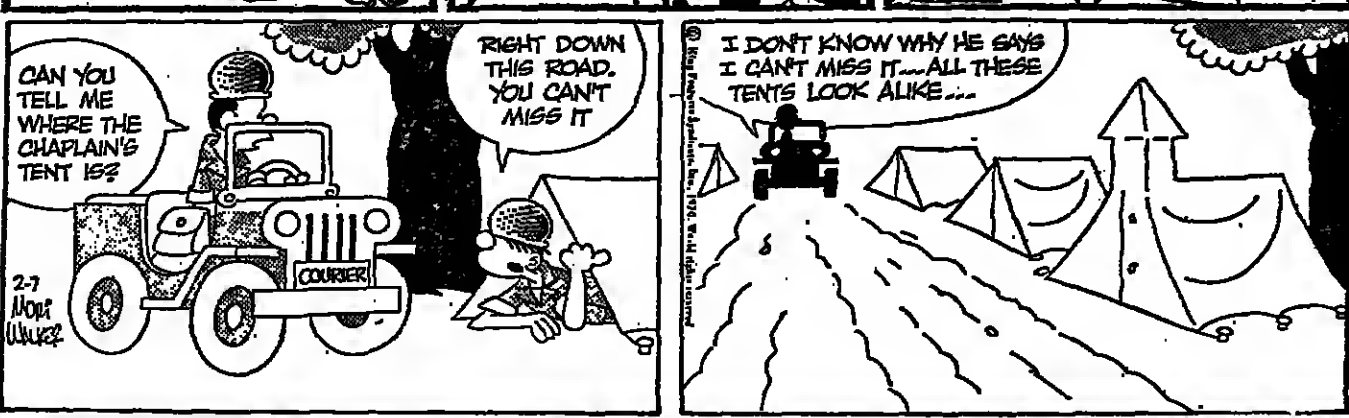
B.C.



L. ILLABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE

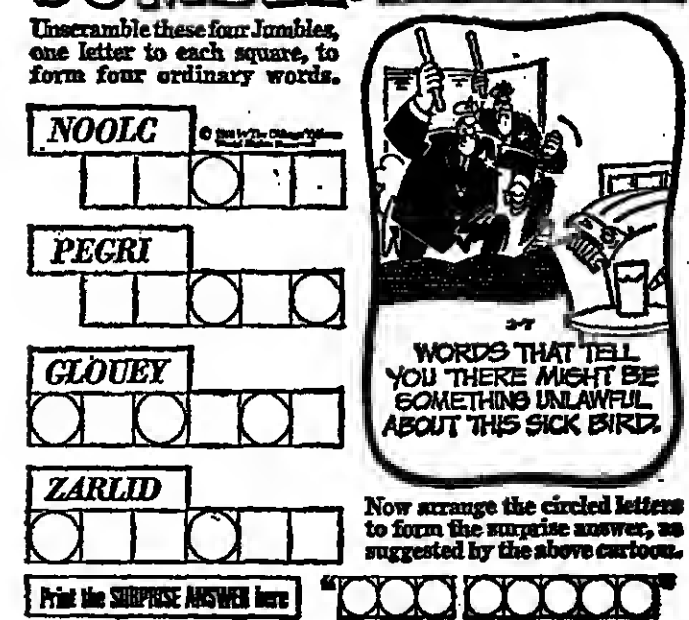


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: **PANDA KITTY BEYOND GRIST**

Answer: What the pig said as the gun goes off—**YEA BAKIN'**

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Loss	1 Certain
2 Charlie and Chaplin	2 French town
3 Suez	3 Port of Brazil
4 City in Oklahoma	4 Reply: Abbr.
5 Navy	5 Farm area
6 Grad	6 Prefix
7 Bad in mind	7 Metric measure
8 Civil War man	8 Disposed of again
9 Voltaire term	
10 In physics	
11 Literary work	
12 Philadelphia	
13 Blandest man	
14 Medical passage	
15 Sheep	
16 European	
17 blackbird	
18 Boston	
19 New York City	
20 Not in vogue fabric	
21 Move with care	
22 Seamen's quarters	
23 Presidential initials	
24 Church	
25 Wagon	
26 Church	
27 Prepare for no.	
28 Man's name	
29 Cup	
30 Rhythmic form	
31 Make an opinion	
32 Style	
33 When town	
34 Steering blade: Abbr.	
35 "Chicago" character	
36 Word of afterthought	
37 Sea creature	
38 City in Oklahoma	
39 Navy	
40 Grad	
41 Bad in mind	
42 Civil War man	
43 Voltaire term	
44 In physics	
45 Literary work	
46 Philadelphia	
47 Blandest man	
48 Medical passage	
49 Sheep	
50 European	
51 blackbird	
52 Boston	
53 New York City	
54 Not in vogue fabric	
55 Move with care	
56 Seamen's quarters	
57 Presidential initials	
58 Church	
59 Wagon	
60 Church	
61 Prepare for no.	
62 Man's name	
63 Cup	
64 Rhythmic form	
65 Make an opinion	
66 Style	
67 When town	
68 Steering blade: Abbr.	
69 "Chicago" character	

ACROSS	DOWN
39 Bismarck	39 Bismarck
40 Bismarck	40 Bismarck
41 Bismarck	41 Bismarck
42 Bismarck	42 Bismarck
43 Bismarck	43 Bismarck
44 Bismarck	44 Bismarck
45 Bismarck	45 Bismarck
46 Bismarck	46 Bismarck
47 Bismarck	47 Bismarck
48 Bismarck	48 Bismarck
49 Bismarck	49 Bismarck
50 Bismarck	50 Bismarck
51 Bismarck	51 Bismarck
52 Bismarck	52 Bismarck
53 Bismarck	53 Bismarck
54 Bismarck	54 Bismarck
55 Bismarck	55 Bismarck
56 Bismarck	56 Bismarck
57 Bismarck	57 Bismarck
58 Bismarck	58 Bismarck
59 Bismarck	59 Bismarck
60 Bismarck	60 Bismarck
61 Bismarck	61 Bismarck
62 Bismarck	62 Bismarck
63 Bismarck	63 Bismarck
64 Bismarck	64 Bismarck
65 Bismarck	65 Bismarck
66 Bismarck	66 Bismarck
67 Bismarck	67 Bismarck
68 Bismarck	68 Bismarck
69 Bismarck	69 Bismarck
70 Bismarck	70 Bismarck
71 Bismarck	71 Bismarck
72 Bismarck	72 Bismarck
73 Bismarck	73 Bismarck
74 Bismarck	74 Bismarck
75 Bismarck	75 Bismarck
76 Bismarck	76 Bismarck
77 Bismarck	77 Bismarck
78 Bismarck	78 Bismarck
79 Bismarck	79 Bismarck
80 Bismarck	80 Bismarck
81 Bismarck	81 Bismarck
82 Bismarck	82 Bismarck
83 Bismarck	83 Bismarck
84 Bismarck	84 Bismarck
85 Bismarck	85 Bismarck
86 Bismarck	86 Bismarck
87 Bismarck	87 Bismarck
88 Bismarck	88 Bismarck
89 Bismarck	89 Bismarck
90 Bismarck	90 Bismarck
91 Bismarck	91 Bismarck
92 Bismarck	92 Bismarck
93 Bismarck	93 Bismarck
94 Bismarck	94 Bismarck
95 Bismarck	95 Bismarck
96 Bismarck	96 Bismarck
97 Bismarck	97 Bismarck
98 Bismarck	98 Bismarck
99 Bismarck	99 Bismarck
100 Bismarck	100 Bismarck
101 Bismarck	101 Bismarck
102 Bismarck	102 Bismarck
103 Bismarck	103 Bismarck
104 Bismarck	104 Bismarck
105 Bismarck	105 Bismarck
106 Bismarck	106 Bismarck
107 Bismarck	107 Bismarck
108 Bismarck	108 Bismarck
109 Bismarck	109 Bismarck
110 Bismarck	110 Bismarck

BOOKS

A FAIRLY HONOURABLE DEFEAT

By Iris Murdoch. Viking. 436 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Joyce Carol Oates

HERE is Iris Murdoch's 13th novel.

Once again we have a complicated plot, a mixture of comedy and pathos, a sprinkling of philosophy, a sprinkling of "love." Subplots rise like bubbles, airy and sinister: couples resist or surrender to temptations. Is love strong enough to defeat evil? What is love? At the center of "A Fairly Honourable Defeat" is a wicked master of ceremonies who presides over the babbles, pricks them, comments upon the stupidity and vanity of human beings, and walks away untouched.

The setting is upper-middle-class London, vaguely intellectual or with pretensions to being intellectual. Someone is writing a book. Someone else is doing research in philology. The victims are several, most of them decent and well-meaning people: Hilma and Rupert, who are celebrating their 30th wedding anniversary at the novel's opening, and whose marriage is wretchedly destroyed; Morgan, supposedly a university professor of linguistics, a very confused and confusing woman who is both exploited and exploiting, and who is manipulated beyond the point of belief; Axel and Simon, homosexual lovers, who come close to losing their love through a series of misunderstandings. Controlling everyone, refined nearly out of personal existence, is the mysterious Julius, who for some reason delights in tormenting others and ruining their lives—which he calls apt punishment for their "vanity."

The plot centers around Julius's scenario for adultery—his setting up of a fake love affair between Rupert and Morgan, whom he hypnotizes into believing they are in love by sending them passionate love letters that "rely upon their natural human desire to be idealized. Most of the novel is concerned with the consequences of mistaken emotion and the relative inability of men and women to control their lives. At times, Murdoch's plot comes dangerously close to resembling a television situation comedy—all is contrived, hence not very significant; all is rhetorical rather than truly emotional, hence a little exasperating.

Restoration comedy dealt with similar situations, setting up absurd erotic alliances and puzzles, but at the core of Restoration comedy is brittle dialogue. By contrast, "A Fairly Honourable Defeat" is characterized by ordinary prose, the spinning-out of laborious explanations for behavior that cannot ultimately be taken seriously. If Julius's preoccupation with the lives of others is to be questioned, it must be explained only rhetorically: "With Julius everything was

ritual... There are people who communicate with the abysses of one's mind and these people are frightening. There is little in this novel that goes beyond ritual: there are no deep abysses of the mind, there are no real "people," and there is ultimately no mystery.

Iris Murdoch's first seven novels are extraordinarily readable; they are not simply convincing, they are lively, provocative and fun. Then, with the publication of "A Severed Head," her people become objects of satire, cheap and mindless and rapid, not only intellectually and morally vacuous but socially vicious as well. They talk, bubble, they are bubbles. If their failure to attain human reality could be taken seriously by Murdoch, we might have tragedy of a kind—but their lives are neatly arranged into games, into diversion, so that the usual "stinking" surprises that conclude a typical Murdochian chapter become perfunctory. And in "A Fairly Honourable Defeat," the same surprises—the grotesque mismatches of couples—are not delivered.

Why does Julius, the puppet master, spend so much time meddling with the lives of his puppets? Is it because he himself has been manipulated, a victim of Nazi persecution? No, this is so perfunctory, so obvious, that it cannot be taken seriously. A better question might be: Why does Iris Murdoch continue to write novels in which empty people are emptied, manipulated, when her talent and intelligence could so obviously be tested in the creation of real fiction?

Joyce Carol Oates's most recent novel is "Them," the review was written for *Red World*, literary supplement of *The Washington Post*.

Two Van Goghs Expected to Sell For \$1 Million

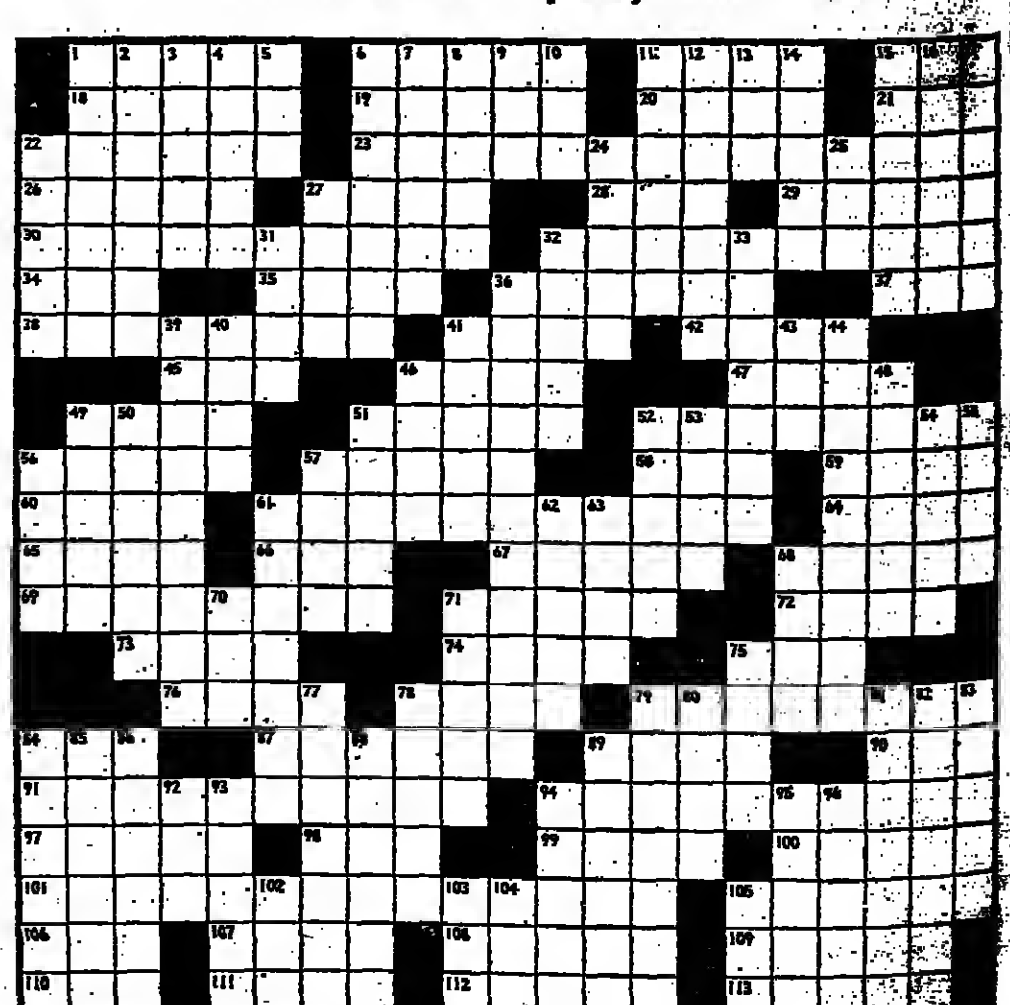
NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Two famous paintings by Van Gogh will be auctioned here on Feb. 26 and are expected to fetch more than a million dollars according to a spokesman for Parke-Bernet Galleries.

The works are "La Cytheree en Fleurs," one of the artist's best known paintings, and "Le Laboureur," both were painted in 1890, while Van Gogh was confined to a hospital in St. Remy, France.

The world auction record for a Van Gogh is \$1,500,000 for the work "Owl at Night," sold in London for "Portrait of M. Ravoux." But Parke-Bernet's painting expert, David Nispe, predicted both Van Goghs to be sold here will exceed that figure.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

CITY LANDMARKS—By Marjorie K. Collins



DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
22 Outrigger	26 Baltimore	34 Evaporated	38 Main line town
14 In the dark	39 London	35 U.S. inventor	39 Sky sights
25 Wallpaper	40 Venice	36 Plane variety	40 Split
28 Lake care of the lawn	41 Terrace walkway	37 Pintail duck	41 Quick glance
17 Slushy urban	42 New shape	43 Sides and held	42 Slap
22 Peasant's shoes	43 Detroit	44 Reported	43 Party mascot
24 Lapped	44 River of	45 Veterinary	44 and others
25 Precious	45 Southwest	46 Shuttle stalling	45 Goshawk
27 Barn	46 Portland, for one	47 Downfall	46 Put on
31 Medical prefix	47 Rial or Yellow	48 Red or Yellow	47 Green; Prefix
32 Copie	48 Chinook post	49 U.S. Indians	48 Beatles
33 After	49 U.S. Indians	50 Newspaper	49 Forever in poetry
		51 Puma, in Italy	

كندا لال

